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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4 and 5.

Lawrence Strike Settled; Siamese Defend Freedom; Roosevelt Busy on Papers

The World's Day—August 9, 1941

In New England: Woolen Strike at Lawrence Settled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The strike of 70 yarn boys of the American Woolen Company, at Lawrence, Mass., which for a time threatened to force 8,000 textile workers on defense orders into idleness, was settled today.

The men will return to work Monday pending arbitration of wage differences.

Meanwhile, another strike of serious proportions has broken out in the Arlington Mills also engaged in defense work. Two hundred employees of the wool-washing department stopped work yesterday, seeking wage increases. Unless these men return to work immediately, company officials said 7,000 workers will be affected and one section of the huge Arlington Mills will necessarily be closed.

The strikers are not affiliated with either the C. I. O. or the A. F. of L. but organizers of both unions were striving today to encourage the workers to join their particular group. Meetings to discuss the wage demands were scheduled for today.

Preparation of a supplementary budget to cover unexpected expenditures now underway in Massachusetts. [Page 5.]

New training ship for the Massachusetts Nautical School is assured by Presidential authorization. [Page 2.]

David Howie, Massachusetts Director of the campaign to conserve gasoline, urged drivers to reduce mileage this week end to avoid later rationing. [Page 1.]

How Camp Edwards soldiers are fed. [Page 2.]

In the Orient; Siamese 'to Fight Any Aggressor'

A Thailand Government spokesman declared that the Siamese people will "fight to the end against any aggressor and safeguard their national independence." [Page 8.]

Japanese planes bombed downtown Chungking by moonlight, following yesterday's mass raids by 140 bombers.

Washington: Roosevelt Busy on Papers on Yacht

Latest word about President Roosevelt as received from the Potomac by the Navy Department was as follows: "Cruise uneventful and weather continues fair. President spent most of day working on official papers. Potomac moved close inshore and received fuel, water, and provisions."

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, declared the United States planned to turn its full economic strength to the relief of millions impoverished by war when "the tide of barbarity shall be rolled back." [Page 1.]

The United States asked Germany for full information on two wounded Americans whose whereabouts has been a mystery since the Egyptian steamer Zamzam was shelled and sunk by a Nazi raider 115 days ago.

Substantial increases will be made by the Senate over the $3,206,200,000 tax bill passed by the House, raising revenue to the original goal of $3,500,000,000, Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee predicted. [Page 10.]

Secretary of State Hull asserted that Japan is responsible for its self-proclaimed "encirclement," stating there was no occasion for any law-abiding, peaceful nation to become encircled. [Page 8.]

Two controversial projects, the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Florida Ship Canal, will be included in an omnibus bill to be reported by the House Rivers and Harbors Committee.

War in Air: RAF Bombs Nazi Naval Base at Kiel

RAF bombers reported leaving large fires at Kiel, key German naval base, while other bombers attacked Hamburg.

Luftwaffe communiqués reported the bombing of English airports.

In Europe: British Meat Rationing to Continue

Food Minister Lord Woolton, in a speech at Cheltenham, informed Britons they could expect no increase in the meat ration until after the war.

Africa: Italy Claims British Upset at Tobruk

In Africa, the Italian high command reported, British troops seeking to encircle Axis outposts in the Tobruk area of Libya were beaten back.

Suez Canal is being kept open despite German and Italian bombing, American travelers returning from Egypt said. Huge cranes are part of the equipment for removing wreckage, but there are periodic closures of traffic.

British Middle East General Headquarters reported that a small Italian patrol which attempted to approach Tobruk was captured.

Russo-German: Red Warplanes Raid Berlin Again

Red Army warplanes bombed Berlin last night for the second successive night.

Germans reported 141,000 Russians captured and more than 200,000 fatalities in new drives. [Page 1.]

Russians countered with claims that fighting in key sectors was unchanged and that heavy losses had been inflicted on 10 more German divisions.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Saturday, Aug. 9, 1941

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Headliners in a Black Sea Drama	6
Chess	14	For a Christian Concept of Fatherland	7
Daily Features Page	19	Stratford: Home of the Lees	8-9
Editorials	20	Books and Features	10-15
Education Page	11		
Entertainment Timetable	4		
Financial Pages	16, 17		
Inside America No. 6	13		
Movie Guide	17		
News of Art, Music, and Theater	9		
Radio Timetable	5		
South of the Rio Grande No. 6	3		
Sports Page	14		
A Stitch in Time No 6	3		
The Home Forum (With French Translation)	12		
The week in Focus	8		

Weekly Magazine Section

For Better Pan-American Neighborliness	1-2
This Is General Marshall	3
Living on the Fat of the Desert	4
Gold Was Where They Found It	5

Weather Predictions

RAIN	FAIR	WARMER	COLDER
	TONIGHT ↑		
	TOMORROW ↓		
WARMER	RAIN	CLOUDY	FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

War Relief

The work of The Christian Science War Relief Committee is described in an article and pictures on Page 10.

No 'Tenting' Tonight On Merritt Parkway

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 9

There'll be no stranded motorists sleeping tonight on the Merritt Parkway, superhighway across Fairfield County, as was the case last week end when the 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. gasoline ban went into effect.

The State Highway Department announced today that two service trucks with gasoline supplies would tour the parkway during the restricted hours.

N. E. Autoists On 'Behavior' This Week End

Warning that the consumption of gasoline this week end by New England motorists may determine whether compulsory rationing will be necessary, David Howie, State Director of the National campaign to conserve gasoline, today urged automobile operators voluntarily to cut their consumption.

"If each automobile owner drives 15 miles less than usual on Saturday and 15 miles less than usual on Sunday," Mr. Howie said, "the necessary reduction can be accomplished."

Failure of the voluntary plan, he added, would lead to compulsory rationing, limiting motorists to 15 gallons a week.

Haigis Has 'Save' Plan

John W. Haigis, President of the Pioneer Valley Association for the promotion of tourist travel and former State Treasurer, proposed today to Harold L. Ickes, National Co-ordinator, a plan under which he believed more than 1,000,000 gallons could be saved.

Under his plan employees of certain organizations who now work a five-day week would go on six days for four weeks, and later take the four days, plus one Saturday and Sunday, for a "fall foliage vacation trip."

He said the trip made in one jump would eliminate thousands of miles traveled back and forth each week end by families to visit foliage centers in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Meanwhile, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said there had been an amazing reduction in Massachusetts automobile fatalities coincidental with an appeal for reduced speed as means of saving gasoline.

He said that only one occupant of an automobile had be fatally injured in the State during the week as compared with nine the corresponding week a year ago.

Mr. Goodwin expressed satisfaction at the response to his proposal of a 40-mile-an-hour speed limit in the open country and a 25 mile limit in thickly settled districts.

Stores to Cut Deliveries

The Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants moved to make the campaign fruitful by urging customers to carry small parcels to cut down the number of store truck deliveries. The merchants also decided to limit deliveries to five a week. They said their aim was to reduce them eventually to three a week. Special deliveries will be eliminated.

At Worcester the end of the first week of gasoline blackouts—stations closed from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m.—produced some interesting observations.

Car dealers report a considerable number of motorists turning in large makes of automobiles for smaller, lighter cars; the sales of bicycles has taken a sudden spurt; sales of patent caps for locking auto gas tanks cleaned out two chain stores.

Numbers of night riders, soldiers returning to camp and workers heading for night shifts in distant cities, just curled up in their cars and went to sleep in filling station driveways waiting for the 7 a. m. opening.

Worcester oil officials said that there has been a sharp drop in consumption toward the end of the week after motorists in the first few hours of blackout had frenziedly loaded their tanks.

"The public is learning," one dealer said.

Sabotage Penalties Given 47 Italians

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9 (AP)—Federal Judge William F. Smith imposed sentences ranging from one to four years yesterday on 47 officers and crewmen convicted of sabotaging Italian freighters here before their seizure by United States Coast Guards last March.

The convictions of four other seamen were set aside by the Judge on the ground of insufficient evidence and new trials granted.

The longest sentence was imposed on Carlo Bonati, identified by Thorn Lord, Assistant United States Attorney, as a Captain in the Royal Italian Navy, who had been assigned to the Brennero.

The captains of each of the five ships the Government charged was sabotaged were sentenced to three years.

Air Defenses In Alaska Are Rushed by U.S.

Ten times the original purchase price invested in strategic network of bases.

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Aug. 9 (AP)—Big guns of the Alaska defense command, firing in target pactice over Cook Inlet, gave Anchorage residents some idea of defense activities in this area.

Practically everybody in town quit work and watched the maneuvers. The blasts shook houses and rattled dishes.

Danger areas have been set aside all around the city by the Army because of continual antiaircraft practice.

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who has just flown to Alaska to study American air defenses following a tour of Canadian defense and training stations.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Aug. 9—The United States is investing in the defense of Alaska more than ten times the original purchase price of the Territory.

The result is an air establishment—not to mention the 16-inch shore batteries of the United States Navy—that is transforming Alaska into a base which may control two hemispheres.

If Hitler wins?

If Stalin wins?

Balance in North Atlantic

In either case Alaska's defense will have work to do—passively, it is hoped, as their potential power may well decide the balance in the North Pacific.

For a victorious Germany would be intent on establishing itself in the air bases which have been built by Russia on the Siberian coast, opposite Alaska. And if Russia emerges victorious—technically co-operating with the democracies — it would press against Alaska's outer ramparts both militarily and commercially.

Thus it is that come what may, strategists feel Alaska must be strong. Thus it is that Canada is building a string of air bases from Edmonton, Alberta, to Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, close to the Alaskan boundary. This, when it is finished shortly, will be a vital defense and communication link between the United States and its strategic Territory.

Bought for $7,200,000

It seems strange today that William H. Seward, who was Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of State, had difficulty in getting the American Congress to ratify in 1867 an expenditure of more than $7,000,000 named by Russia as the price for Alaska. The price for "Seward's Folly" was finally set at $7,200,000. Yet the United States is now making an investment of $75,000,000, conservatively estimated, for land and sea bases to assure that the Territory is amply protected against invasion.

These military expenditures do not take into account parallel civic projects in Alaska, including civil aeronautical developments, which are now going on. Many of these are obviously inspired by defense and the "boom" which it has brought about in Alaska.

As for the military money which is being poured into Alaska, no one, not even the military experts, would be able to tell when the United States can stop. What is now being paid for is the cost of a fundamental military establishment to defend Alaska. Up to now Alaska has had nothing, in a mod-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

U. S. Pledge: World Liberty; Germans Advance in Ukraine; What Nazis Have Cost Europe

140,000 more Russians reported captured at Smolensk; Nazis admit record losses.

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Aug. 9

Adolf Hitler's invasion armies were credited today with the capture of more than 140,000 Soviet troops in two new smashes at Russian defenses 60 miles southeast of Smolensk, on the path to Moscow, and in the Ukraine.

The German Führer's field headquarters, in a special communiqué, declared that newly trapped Soviet forces had been wiped out in the Smolensk sector with more than 38,000 prisoners taken.

Earlier, the High Command reported that German troops slashing into the rich Ukraine, on the southern front, had destroyed 25 Soviet divisions, capturing 103,000 prisoners and leaving more than 200,000 Russians killed and wounded on the battlefield.

In an unparalleled admission of severe German casualties, NBC quoted the Berlin radio as saying that a squadron of big Junkers transport planes had brought 280,000 wounded Nazi soldiers back from the central front.

The Red Army declared meanwhile that heavy losses had been inflicted on 10 more German divisions—six tank and four infantry—in a battle on the eastern front.

The Germans reported the capture of Korosten, rail junction town 80 miles northwest of Kiev.

Besides the losses suffered by the Russians in the Battle of Uman, south of Kiev, Hitler's field headquarters asserted that the huge stores of booty included 317 tanks, 858 guns, 242 antitank and anti-aircraft guns, 5,250 trucks and 12 trains.

Authoritative quarters in London conceded that the Germans seemed to be making headway in attacks toward Odessa, key Black Sea Port, but they deprecated the "high-sounding claims the Germans are making" of other gains in the Ukraine.

These quarters said Berlin claims should be regarded with caution because previous German reports of big-scale advances had sometimes been "conveniently forgotten" by the Nazis later.

International

A Problem of War—and Peace

Once again Polish Jews start their flight before the march of Nazi aggression. With their meager belongings bundled into sheets they are ready to take to the road. Their town has been bombed by Hitler's warplanes to pave the way for the drive of the panzer divisions. For a year the town has been occupied by Soviet troops and these Jews enjoyed a brief respite. These refugees are seeking a new haven in Russian territory behind the battle lines.

Reich's conscripted labor fails to meet demands. Page 6.
Clothing scarce in Poland: Page 6.

Problems of Peace

News developments are providing the raw materials out of which problems of peace will arise. To these, as they develop, The Christian Science Monitor is devoting extensive attention.

Today news dispatches concern official statements of America's postwar role, and new statistics disclose the scope of the physical reconstruction problem. Meanwhile the Monitor's Editorial Page, is currently publishing a series of studies on "Thinking Toward Peace," reviewing key plans for the postwar order.

Nazis' Order in Europe Told In Havoc and Seized Property

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although much of the talk of a new order in Europe concerns mainly the political aspects of the problem, yet the solution of this gigantic question will depend largely upon the ability of the nations to master the problem of economic reconstruction.

The material war damage to be remedied may be divided into two phases. The first phase is the "absolute destruction" brought about in the course of military events.

Foremost item in this category is the devastation of cities by aerial bombardment. Available figures which may be somewhat exaggerated, show that an average of 400 tons of bombs is dropped daily, and that the average damage done to buildings by each ton of bombs amounts to $100,000. That would add up to a damage of $40,000,000 a day, or for 700 days of war to $28,000,000,000. In these figures are not included the billions worth of either military equipment, or of industrial, commercial, and private property destroyed through bombardment, fire, and other factors.

Statistics compiled by Prof. Stephen de Ropp, former professor of the Graduate School of Economics in Poznan, Poland, with regard to Warsaw prove that the rebuilding program of this city would require an expenditure of $450,000,000. This is about 20 times the total annual budget of Warsaw. Even if one third of this budget could be used for the amortization of a reconstruction loan, it would take 110 years to redeem the capital.

Warsaw is but one of 39 Polish cities that suffered major destruction. By the end of the war, hundreds of cities are likely to have shared the fate of these 39. For such large-scale reconstruction, the normal methods of rebuilding by loans and voluntary labor, under the profit system seem totally inadequate.

Proof of Assets Difficult

Demolished buildings are, theoretically at least, reconstructible. But one cannot so easily reconstruct business and banking accounts, registers of landed property, shares, obligations, and sundry titles destroyed by the war.

The majority of Polish firms, thousands of firms in other countries, and tens of thousands of private citizens are today unable to establish documentary proof of their assets or liabilities. It will be well nigh impossible ever to bring order into the ensuing chaos of claims and counter-claims.

For that reason absolute destruction brings the winning party no advantage save of a military nature.

It is different with the second phase of destruction which may be termed "relative destruction."

Here, we find German ingenuity at work using every device to loot conquered nations, regardless of whether their measures just strain the enemy's economy, or whether they cripple or even kill it.

The number of aliens working in Germany today has been computed at as many as 2,500,000. Of these 2,300,000 are said to be Poles, Czechs, and prisoners of war. They get either no pay at all, or, as in the case of the Poles, $5 a month. That is $85 less than the average German wages. Allowing $30 a month per alien worker for food and lodging—in barracks—German economy, it is calculated, makes a monthly profit of $126,-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Berle asserts America will use full economic power for rehabilitation of Europe.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—The United States is determined to use the full weight of its immense economic power for the rehabilitation of a postwar Europe, based on an international order that will be free of aggression and in which all nations, large and small, will receive justice and equal consideration, Adolf H. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, has announced.

Following by less than three weeks a similar statement of American intentions by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, Mr. Berle's remarks are seen as leaving no doubt whatsoever but that this Government is prepared to take a direct hand in postwar settlements.

The Assistant Secretary also is holding out to the conquered peoples of Europe the promise of future relief and happiness when the Germans finally are beaten, thereby tacitly inviting them to do all in their power to sabotage the German war effort and aid the British "V for Victory" campaign.

Speaking at a reception given by the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg in honor of George P. Waller, former American Consul in the now Nazi-occupied country, Mr. Berle drew a picture of a new world in which no nation will starve because of economic injustices and in which none need fear aggression.

Ready to Break Free

Emphasizing the thought that although countries such as Luxemburg may be "literally enslaved" their minds and hearts cannot be conquered, Mr. Berle declared that there isn't the slightest doubt but that all conquered nations are but waiting for the opportunity to break free from their oppressor.

"It is the plan of this Government, when the tide of barbarity shall be rolled back, to turn the full measure of its economic strength to bringing help, relief, and sustenance to the tens of millions of families in many countries who are now hungry, cold, homeless, sick, separated, or in prison by the ruthless act of a group of tyrants," asserted Mr. Berle.

"Out of the shadows there emerge the outlines of the world to come.

"In it, small nations will be able to live in freedom and in peace, in a family of nations ruled by law which respects the right of the weak as well as the strong.

"The basis of existence must be national. But a necessary condition must be a general accord under which all countries are assured of participation in the economic life of the world; and under which all races are assured the right to live in conditions of equality and self-respect.

Can Create Freedom

"Modern life has provided the tools, the capacity, and the transport which can assure freedom from want. It has created the communications which can guarantee freedom of information and science. It can and must create the law which gives freedom from fear."

Taking Luxemburg as typical of the countries under Nazi domination, Mr. Berle said that "an invading army has seized its territory, a conqueror claiming to establish a "new order" has put its young men to work at forced labor, and has taken its girls from their homes, has forced them into German industry, and proposed to make them, if possible, mothers of alien children.

"This is the grim reality behind fine phrases about a "new order."

"Yet there is no shadow of doubt that the nations of Europe and the people of Europe, great and small, wait only for the opportunity to break the chains of the temporary barbarism and to re-establish the laws and customs of civilization," Mr. Berle stated.

Ready for Collaboration

As recently as July 22, Mr. Welles announced that the United States Government is ready and anxious to begin immediate collaboration with all free nations in the creation of a just postwar international order.

Mr. Welles declared it imperative that "some adequate instrumentality" be established at this time which would be in a position to direct postwar readjustments. He invited all free nations to co-operate in the setting up of such a body.

Prices and Your Purse: Silk

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In their farewell to silk stockings, women generally are overlooking the simultaneous departure of cheap oil silk raincoats and umbrellas, made, the Department of Commerce says, from a low grade of Japanese silk cloth.

Army Bread

The soldier who thinks he has to have whole wheat bread is apt to be disappointed. The Army runs almost exclusively to white bread because: (1) it's easier to manufacture; (2) white flour is most available; (3) whole wheat flour does not keep.

The average soldier eats between eight and 10 ounces of bread or about half a loaf a day.

Tag, You're It

1942 auto license plates will be made of steel, but after that States may have to look for substitutes, or adopt Connecticut's five-year type of tag with provision for annual change of date.

When you get your new tag this year, you'll probably be asked to surrender your old one as scrap steel.

Home Materials

Next on the Office of Production Management priorities program will be a restriction on use of lumber, cement, bricks and other building materials for private homes.

Mechanical 'K. P.' Peels Canadian Spuds

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Aug. 9

The Canadian Army isn't what it used to be—not by 1,457,658 miles of potato peelings. Neither is kitchen police. For the Munitions and Supply Department has announced that "no longer our boys spend dreary hours peeling potatoes." They now use potato-peeling machines and 155 were bought recently.

Potato-peeling machines already are a well-established equipment in the United States Army.

Time Pays On

If Leon Henderson has his way, Government regulation of installment buying will be permanent. He told the House Banking and Currency Committee this week that it has "always seemed" to him the Government should have power to lay down terms of payments so as to discourage buying "on time" during a rising tide of prosperity and encouraging it when business is on the downgrade.

Each 1 per cent increase in the down payment required and 1 per cent decrease in the time allowed for payment, estimated, will bring a reduction of 1 per cent in the demand for automobiles, furniture, refrigerators and other items most Americans buy "on time."

Pink Salmon

One-fifth of this year's salmon pack is being bought up by the Government for the Army, Navy and Great Britain. To keep salmon prices to civilian consumers from skyrocketing, the Government has agreed to keep away, as far as feasible, from pink salmon, widely consumed by low-income families.

Why Not Indeed?

The United States Bureau of Home Economics wants all mothers to ask stores to stop selling children's clothes by ages and adopt the new government-recommended length-girth system.

Father has long bought his shirts by neck size and arm length; his pants by girth of waist and leg length.

"Why not the same kind of two-way system for children's clothes and patterns?" asks a new primer just issued by the bureau.

Meals at Camp Edwards Planned as Systematically as Troop Movements

Veteran Schoolship Nantucket To Have Modern Successor

Log of the Port of Boston

Future cadets of the Massachusetts Nautical School—potential officers in the American Merchant Marine——will have a new steamer for their schoolship, replacing the 65-year-old former Naval gunboat Nantucket.

Need of the newer vessel has long been felt, and after several attempts to obtain legislation had failed, a bill was finally passed, and signed by President Roosevelt, authorizing new ships for that purpose for the four States now having such schools, and for any other State that cares to embark in the field of nautical education. The only proviso is that such States abide by the requirements of the Maritime Commission, under whose jurisdiction the schools operate.

Schools are now operated in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and California, and each needs a new schoolship. In addition to authorizing new ships for the schools, the legislation doubles the grant of Federal money to assist the school, from the present $25,000 annually, to $50,000 annually.

Square Sails Passing

Present cadets of the Massachusetts school are trained in the handling of canvas and square sails, as well as modern navigation. The Nantucket is bark-rigged and makes part of her annual cruise under canvas. Steam power is used part of the time, and the cadets are thoroughly trained in both methods of propulsion. The new ship is expected to lack the romantic but outmoded sails.

The Nantucket, with 81 cadets aboard, is now cruising off the New England coast, and is expected to put into Portland, Maine, harbor on Aug. 14, ending her annual cruise this year when she returns to Boston Sept. 9. Examinations for admission of a new class are to be held Sept. 20, and graduation exercises are scheduled for Sept. 23.

Following arrival here Sept. 9, the Nantucket is to tie up temporarily at Pier 4, South Boston, it is planned, while the deck is housed in and the ship otherwise prepared for winter. Meantime, arrangements for a berth for the winter are being made, since the Navy Yard is now too busy with national defense activity to spare a pier for the Nantucket. For many years the Nantucket has been accommodated at the Navy Yard.

Permanent quarters are expected to be prepared at Castle Island, where a new pier is planned. Use of the Headhouse at City Point for class rooms is expected to be arranged.

Demand for Ship Books

Increasing national importance if shipbuilding today is evident not only in shipyards but also in libraries. Perhaps never before have so many requests been received for information, and for lists of books concerning naval architecture, practical shipbuilding, marine engines, and allied subjects, according to the American Library Association of Chicago. A selected list of such books and pamphlets has been compiled by W. Philip Leidy, formerly of the Science and Technology Division of the New York Public Library, and published by the American Library Association.

Extavia's Trials Soon

Sea trials for the new steamer Extavia, launched at Bath, Maine, June 28, for the American Export Lines, are expected to be held early next month. After delivery to the company, the new, fast, cargo ship is scheduled to go into service on the India-Boston-New York run. Capt. Carroll M. Macgowan is to be skipper of the Extavia; G. Moldestad, First Officer; G. P. Coleman, Second Officer; J. E. Gilleland, Third Officer; G. D. Smith, Junior Third Officer, and H. A. Griffiths, Chief Engineer.

Motorboats Popular

Public interest in pleasure boats appears to be gaining. At any rate, the number of motor boats registered at the Custom House has been larger each month thus far in 1941, than the gain of the corresponding month a year previously.

There are now 11,345 motor boats registered in the Massachusetts Customs District, according to Benjamin Chase, Registrar for Uncle Sam. While registration is compulsory, as in the case of automobiles, the motor boat registration is free.

C. I. O. Wants Silk, 'Gas' Jobless Aid

The Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations today urged the State and Federal governments to remedy the situation which finds 3,000 silk workers and hundreds of others idle as a result of recent defense measures.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations said, in a statement, that among those affected were gasoline company employees, and the "program of priorities in industry threatens thousands of other workers with loss of jobs."

The labor organization proposed a State emergency committee to give financial aid to those thrown out of employment under such conditions and to help them obtain jobs.

The union also asked for liberalization of the Unemployment Compensation Law "to give immediate relief of at least $20 a week to all workers who lose their jobs as a result of the defense program."

The huge reserve of the unemployment fund, the organization said, justified this request.

Art Activity At Sargent SummerCamp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETERBOROUGH, N. H., Aug. 9—As a result of the fad for animal jewelry the girls at Boston University's Sargent Summer Camp are cutting puppies, horses, and lambs out of everything from tin to leather in the arts and crafts department.

The students are being instructed by Miss Eleanor E. Bang, head of handcrafts.

Last year's plain silver bands, decorated by a single stone, have given way to bangle bracelets rattling in twos and threes from the wrist to the elbow. Boy friends and fathers seem to rate particularly high with this year's campers. One girl made a leather belt for her current swain and now dozens are in the making. Initials or nicknames, or both, are inscribed on everything, including trays. In many cases, they form the basis of an intricate design on small purses and leather folders.

Patriotism is evident in the red, white, and blue boxes, plates, and beach "klacks" (shoes) which the girls have designed themselves with the help of Miss Bang and her assistant, Lois Fellows, of Farmington, Maine.

John G. W. Mahanna

It's Festival Time in the Berkshires

Top: Crowds arriving at the "shed" at Tanglewood, Lenox, Mass., for a concert at the Berkshire Symphonic Festival of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky's Boston Symphony Orchestra. A record attendance is expected at the Gala Benefit performance to be held on Aug. 15 for the United Service Organizations and British War Relief. Bottom: Alfredo Ianelli, flutist, one of the talented Latin-American scholarship students studying at the Berkshire Music Center, who will take part in the benefit program.

Record Attendance Expected At Berkshire Music Festival

Celebrities and society folk from many parts of the country will be among the thousands who are expected to roll up a record attendance at the Gala Benefit of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival on Aug. 15.

Rehearsals for one of the most elaborate programs ever to be given at Tanglewood are going on apace in preparation for this benefit performance, to be given in the interests of the United Service Organizations and the British War Relief.

A network of committee members affiliated with the two organizations has been organized to take care of subscriptions, which are pouring in from all over the country.

At the Symphony headquarters of the Boston Committee, Mrs. Mortimer Seabury and Mrs. Albert C. Titcomb are occupied in filling ticket orders and thanking those who, though unable to attend, are sending in contributions.

The North Shore committee is headed by Mrs. John Alden Carpenter and Mrs. Ellery Sedgewick.

More than half the boxes have been sold, according to report of the Boston Committee, and will be occupied by celebrities from many sections of the country and from abroad.

A New England supper will be served on the Tanglewood ground. The price will be moderate, the Committee announced, and a liberal amount of the supper fee will go to the benefit fund, as will the money from refreshments sold by women of the Thursday Morning Club of Great Barrington.

Special events include an opera performance by students at the Berkshire Music Center, chamber music and a concert by the student orchestra; the climax of the day's events being the evening concert at which Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and Stanley Chapple will conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

In addition, Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct the Berkshire Festival chorus, orchestra, and the combined bands of Camp Edwards in special selections. The Edwards contingent will bivouac on the Tanglewood grounds as guests of the Festival.

Religion-Peace Forum Soon At Williamstown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 9—In an effort to formulate principles which will make the coming peace a lasting one, Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish leaders from many parts of the United States will meet on the campus of Williams College Aug. 24 to 29 for the first national educational forum on postwar problems.

Joining with representatives from education, business, labor and youth, the religious leaders will play an important part in the 1941 Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, to be sponsored here by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The theme of the Institute will be, "The World We Want to Live In."

Figuring prominently in the Williamstown discussions will be the question of moral and spiritual, as well as social and economic, reconstruction in the postwar world. Religious leaders will endeavor to show that any pattern for international organization and peaceful relations among the peoples of the world is doomed to be short-lived unless it is founded on the fundamental concepts of religion.

Taking part in such a discussion, at a session on "Human Relations Viewed as a Spiritual Concern," at the closing of the Institute, Friday morning, Aug. 29, will be eminent religious leaders from the three faiths: Dr. Joseph Fletcher of the Graduate School of Applied Religion in Cincinnati; the Rev. Wilfrid Parsons, S. J., of Georgetown University, and Rabbi Louis Mann, of the Chicago Sinai Congregation.

Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, Secretary of the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, is scheduled to analyze the peace proposals of various religious groups during the last few years and report on the findings of the Federal Council Commission, at a Tuesday evening session. On the same program, Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes, noted Roman Catholic historian at Columbia University, will discuss how nationalism provides a menace to world peace and steps necessary to curb its constant danger.

Religionists will find particular interest in a program of the Institute to be sponsored by Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics. Latin-American leaders from five countries will describe the unrealized cultural contribution which the Latin-American countries offer their northern neighbors.

Food Fills Big Warehouses, Menus Planned Month Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Aug. 9—The problem of planning meals and marketing, so troublesome to many housewives, has no counterpart in the Army, where these matters are as systematized as a troop movement.

Except, perhaps, for the K. P.'s, who peel an average of 20,000 pounds of potatoes daily, the feeding of the 27,000 troops here causes little vexation to anyone.

The commissary section of the camp quartermaster's department, under the command of Maj. Thomas E. Moore, camp sales officer, carries the market basket for the entire camp. Its pantries and refrigerators are in the form of large warehouses located at rail sidings in the camp area. Except for milk and ice cream, the warehouse area is the receiving point for all foodstuffs consumed in the enlisted men's mess halls.

Fresh fruits and vegetables are delivered daily by truck from the Boston Quartermaster Marketing Center, a purchasing organization staffed by military personnel which buys for both Fort Devens and Camp Edwards.

Meat by the Carload

Nearly all meats come by carload from the Chicago packing center. Butter and eggs, which are purchased on a monthly contract awarded on the basis of bids, are delivered by trucks or train at the discretion of the shipper.

There are two cold storage plants in the warehouse area, containing electric regrigeration units of 280 horsepower each. An inspection of all meat is made at the cold storage plants.

The men in camp consume 7,500 loaves of bread a day. These are delivered by truck from Boston. Bread is purchased on a monthly contract basis. Twenty-seven thousand half-pint bottles of milk are delivered to individual mess halls before breakfast daily. Ice cream also is delivered to individual mess halls.

Nonperishables, including the general run of groceries, are ordered for a three-month period. These supplies are purchased under Government contract and the camp submits a requisition to cover its needs for three months. These requisitions are figured on the basis of previous months' consumption with due regard for future training plans which may alter the number of men to be stationed at the post during the period for which orders are being placed.

Daily distribution to units of the Yankee Division is handled from warehouse No. 20, under the direction of First Lieut. Ralph E. Noonan of Framingham, 101st Quartermaster Regiment, division quartermaster supply officer. At this warehouse allotments for each regiment are set aside and called for by truck details under the command of regimental supply officers. The regimental supply officers in turn direct distribution to the company mess halls.

A similar system is employed at warehouse No. 19 in the distribution of supplies to regiments of the 36th Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft) Brigade, the 54th Medical Battalion, 57th Signal Battalion, Corps Area Service Unit and a battalion of quartermaster units.

Assisting Major Moore in the administration of the commissary section are First Lieut. Percy Toward of Worcester, assistant sales officer; Second Lieut. Donald Parker of Biddeford Pool, Maine, who has charge of the cold storage plants; and Second Lieut. M. P. Vermette of Brunswick, Maine, who has charge of the warehouses.

The mess sergeants who preside over camp kitchens occupy an enviable position from the standpoint of the average housewife, not only because of their freedom from marketing chores but also because they never face the familiar household query of "What'll we have for dinner? for lunch? for supper?"

Menus Planned

Menus for the enlisted men's mess halls are prepared a month in advance by a board of officers. The proposed menu is submitted to the camp commander for approval at least 25 days prior to the first day of the month in which it is to be used.

The menu board consists of Lieut. Col. Wilford A. Walker of Woburn, executive officer of the 101st Quartermaster Regiment, 26th Division; Maj. John H. Pitzer, supply officer, 36th Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft) Brigade; First Lieut. George LaTaif of New Milford, Conn., Medical Corps, Station Hospital; Miss Hope Smith, of Bedford, head dietitian, Station Hospital; and First Lieutenant Walter D. Nissen of South Portland, Maine, director of the camp Cooks and Bakers School.

In lining up "chow" for the month, the board is required to consider both the nutritional value and the factor of variety. Mess sergeants are permitted to submit suggestions to the board.

This system of marketing and planning meals is the Army's recognition of the time-tested adage that an army "moves on its stomach" and the realization that "chow" is an important word in the life of a soldier on duty.

More Brookline Voting Machines

Brookline Selectmen have approved voting machines being used in the second of nine precincts, the largest in area and voters.

The Town adopted mechanized balloting two years ago in precinct six where it was called successful, and appropriation of funds for additional machines to equip the second precinct is another step in complete adoption of mechanical balloting.

After leasing six machines on a trial basis two years ago, and using four additional instructional machines, the Town officials now have appropriated funds to purchase 20 voting machines for $23,943.20 of which $900 represents lease cost of the six machines accepted for trial.

Capper Radiocast To Norwegians

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Senator Arthur Capper (R), Kansas, said today he would broadcast by transcription from a Boston shortwave radio station Sunday a speech to the "Anti-Nazi element" in Norway.

The Kansan was invited to make the speech by the Norwegian Embassy here.

"I will express my sympathies for the people of Norway and the other small democracies and will commend their courage in the fight against the dictators," Senator Capper said.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

"Decorative Arts" will be the subject of an afternoon discussion by Miss Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, at The Museum of Fine Arts, 3 p. m. The public is invited free.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 5

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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'Gas' Saving With a Smile

But It's a Railroad Station

John Brownlie's station wasn't the kind where he pumped gasoline, but that didn't prevent him from posting the sign: "Every two gallons of gas saved is a help." John's station was the railroad station of the Boston & Maine Railroad at Phillips Beach, Mass. Commuters, confronted with the sign, grinned and pushed their ticket money forward more cheerfully.

Japan's Movie Trade Shakeup Aims at Cultural Gains

Foreign Trade Flashes

Drastic reorganization of Japan's motion picture industry is being planned by the Government of that country, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the Boston Office of the United States Department of Commerce.

Existing motion picture companies have been criticized on the grounds that they are more interested in making a profit than in the advancement of solidarity and culture of the Nation. It is contended that films should be distributed to all chains, instead of shown only at theaters controlled by their producers.

Another step in the Government program is reorganization of the Japan Motion Picture Association so that it can serve as a liaison organization between the Government and the producers and distributors. Although large companies will maintain separate entities, all of the small firms must unite in order to facilitate the operation of the raw film distribution system.

More Brazil Mica

Output of mica in the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil's chief mica-producing area, in 1940 was estimated at 1,200 metric tons, representing an increase of 20 per cent over 1939, and about 100 per cent as compared with 1937. This is said to place Brazil in fifth place among world producers of this mineral. Exports in 1940 from all Brazil totaled 1,117 metric tons, with United States and Japan the chief markets.

New Fish Preservation

An entirely new method of pressing fish is reported as being used by a factory which recently began operations in Norway. All types of fish are said to be used, with cod probably constituting the most important variety. The new method is the result of six years of experimentation, and laboratory tests are reported to show that the manufactured product can be preserved for 10 years, regardless of climatic conditions.

Nicaragua Gold

Indications point to unprecedented production of gold in Nicaragua during the current year, amounting to between $7,000,000 and $7,500,000. In 1940, aggregate gold output of the Republic amounted to $5,700,000.

More Chinese Iron Ore

Exports of iron ore from China in 1940, totaling 2,303,613 quintals, were 125 per cent in excess of the preceding year's shipments. In 1936 and 1937, Chinese exports of iron ore were predominantly from the Yangtze ports of Wuhu and Hankow, but in 1938 and 1939, shipments were almost entirely from North China. Details for 1940 are not yet available, but it appears probable that most of the exports during that year were also from North China.

New Zealand Flax

About 25,000 acres will be planted to fiber flax next season in New Zealand, according to official announcement. The Government plans to encourage farmers to grow flax for linen production through various forms of aid, and officials and others are hoping to see the industry attain major importance in the Dominion.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN	FAIR	WARMER	COLDER
	TONIGHT ▲		
	TOMORROW ◆		
WARMER	RAIN	CLOUDY	FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair today and continued quite warm with slowly rising humidity, gentle variable winds. Partly cloudy tomorrow with the likelihood of a grave afternoon thunder storm and slightly cooler but with high humidity.

Maine: Mostly cloudy today with occasional light rain in the east and north portions, not quite so warm in the south portion. Partly cloudy with scattered afternoon thunder showers tomorrow with little change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy today with occasional light rain and not quite so warm in the north portion, partly cloudy and continued warm in the south portion. Partly cloudy with scattered afternoon thunder storms tomorrow and slightly cooler.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair today and continued warm with increasing humidity. Partly cloudy tomorrow with widely scattered afternoon thunder storms and slightly cooler with high humidity.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	90	New Orleans	83	94
Chicago	74	98	New York	76	92
Denver	58	86	Norfolk	74	92
Kansas City	75	93	Philadelphia	70	92
Los Angeles	—	—	St. Louis	79	99
Miami	81	90	San Francisco	—	—
Minneapolis	65	88	Washington	71	92

A-8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 9, 1941.
B-Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:37 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 1:54 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 2:20 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Monday, 2:38 a. m.; height 9.9. feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:23 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:23 p. m.

August FUR Sale

Natural Ranch Mink

Straighter, slimmer, easier in silhouette, this season's fur coats have a new soft look. The mink swagger sketched is typical of the outstanding values in our August fur sale. It has a fitted front, full back, roll collar, and three-stripe turned-back fitted cuffs . . . and is a beautiful rich dark color. Every fur coat in our August sale has been made according to our rigid specifications, dependable in fashion, quality, and workmanship. Prices range from lapins at $67.50* to minks at $2895*.

sketched: size 20

$1295*

Fur coats bought in August will be charged on bill rendered November 1st and stored free of charge until November 1st. Budget payments may be arranged.

**Plus any Federal tax hereafter imposed which applies to the sale of this merchandise*

fur salon, sixth floor

Stearns
BOSTON

Britain continues to deliver the goods!

D. & W. Gibbs Superfatted Cold Cream Soap

Made in Great Britain by Gibbs, famous for fine soaps. Excellent for delicate skins. Sold in single cakes or three cakes in a box. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165.

toilet size cake	bath size cake
21¢ each	35¢ each

box 3 bath cakes, $1

Toiletries, street floor

Stearns
BOSTON

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Veracruz Stands as Warning Of Peril From Over the Sea

"South of the Rio Grande"
Sixth in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VERACRUZ, Mexico—I entered Veracruz, Mexico's gateway toward the Atlantic, on a warm evening. For a penny, I rode in a little street car, through drab streets, to the central plaza. I wondered if the plaza would be like all the others south of the Rio Grande. I found it was. Tall trees shaded a little square, that was surrounded by the Cathedral, the best hotel, a Government building, and roofed arcades.

As I sat beneath the church tower, watching rather small, brown people move back and forth, I could not help but wonder if the founder of this city of the "True Cross," the cruel conquistador, Hernando Cortes, had ever ridden past the place where my bench stood.

I also wondered if the nights were hot when he was here, and I tried to imagine what it would be like to march about all day on that tierra caliente, wearing a coat of mail.

Then I heard music as of people playing, so wandered up what appeared to be Main Street, toward the place of mirth. But my ears were not so competent a guide as a dog's nose and I went astray. However, I eventually came into another large square, with a tree-filled park, over which was blaring a raucous radio, announcing in the Spanish language the news of the world.

Europe Is Very Close

I heard the speakers shrilly shout out dispatches from London, Rome, Berlin, Washington. They were very sensational and hurled sentences at you, like a fire hose squirting dirty water in your face. It was anything but a pleasant way of getting information, but a great crowd was listening. All the benches were filled and many men were standing. They had come from every direction to hear about the Nazis' attempt to conquer the world. The Veracruzans were deeply concerned. They know Europe is very close. They remember a conquistador from Europe landed at that very spot 422 years ago and enslaved whole nations.

I left the blaring loudspeaker and pressed on, still seeking the merry-go-round music. This time I found it. A Coney Island had moved into one of Veracruz's boulevards. Ferris wheels were turning, swings were revolving, little cars were wildly looping the loop, boys were shooting rifles at moving iron ducks, and thirsty youth were drinking buckets of pink pineappleade.

Two little red gondolas, one fastened to each end of a long iron bar attached at the middle to the top of a high steel pillar, were whirling round and round in sensational double revolutions as a little gasoline engine chugged away beneath them. Ice cream from cones was sticking onto little hands and faces.

Two little sisters, wearing clean white dresses and big pink ribbons, were sitting in a doorway sound asleep, leaning on each other. Probably they had begged mother to allow them to sit up late.

A Mexican Hero

Leaving the glare of the improvised Coney Island, I entered a quiet, dark, neighboring square, where I saw a high pedestal and an imposing statue. The darkness prevented me from reading any inscription or seeing the features of the bronze hero. So I asked a man, passing through the square, who it was.

"Benito Juarez," he said.

Benito Juarez, the full-blooded Indian from the Province of Oaxaca, stood high on a pedestal and looked out over the harbor of Hernando Cortes, the conquistador. That was magnificently dramatic.

As I strained my ears, and sharpened them a little with my imagination, I could hear the very waves on which rode the ships of invader Cortes, in 1519. Without straining them I could hear the radio bleating out news about Adolf Hitler's conquests of 1941. And there, serene, majestic above both tyrants, stood the Indian hero, Benito Juarez, who helped rescue Mexico from three and a half centuries of slavery.

Then I imagined myself saying to the man in bronze: "Juarez, brave chief Juarez, now that the water waves have told me of an ancient despot, and the air waves of a modern despot, will you please interpret to me the message of your august silence?"

Highway of Invasion

It seemed to me I heard an answer somewhat like the following: "Within less than 20 short years after Christopher Columbus had discovered a little island 1,000 miles east of here, a whole horde of Europeans rushed hither to pillage, enslave and murder us. Full 4,000 miles of water separated my land from Spain, and the boats those plunderers rode in were hardly more than tubs with sheets for the wind to blow on. But the ocean and the seas didn't protect us; it didn't keep the marauders away; it brought them here. It was the highway of invasion.

"Before the second decade had ended after the first Spaniard saw the first sea gull of the New World, another Spaniard with fire and sword and bullets landed on this stretch of sand to ravage our land, kill our rulers, exterminate our State, and turn us into slaves. That was his only purpose. He stated it plainly in all his speeches to his men. He offered them our wealth, our toil, our whole land, as their booty. He wrote it plainly in his letters. He urged his fellow Spaniards liberally to support his assault because it would bring rich plunder.

A 'New Order'

"To us Indians, he used other words. He beguiled us with worthless trinkets made of blue glass. He said he came as our friend. He spoke much and often of a 'new order.' He brought propaganda agents to tell us of that order. They said it would be of brotherhood and love, of mercy and of light. They proclaimed that in the new order there would be neither bond nor free, neither Greek nor barbarian, but that all men would be one in a world of love.

"They said we sat in darkness and declared they brought the truth.

"That was an appealing picture. We wanted light and truth and brotherhood, so many of us accepted the new order.

"But it was false. It was a device of plundering and enslaving us. The conquistador divided our country, setting tribe against tribe, city against city. His chief guide was one of our own Indian sisters. Most of his soldiers were our own Indian brothers. He induced or terrorized Indians into fighting Indians: he led us to destroy each other.

Ancient Appeasement

"And when the bravest and mightiest nation of us all, the Aztecs, finally prepared to resist, there appeared among them counselors who were afraid, men with selfish interests, and men who were appeasers. Some said, 'You cannot oppose the great Cortes,' others, 'We must do business with the great king.' Still others solemnly asked, 'Shall we go way up in the heights, toward distant Veracruz, to help others fight?' and they formed an 'Aztecs First' committee.

"In the end, the Aztecs fought—but after the best chances of victory had vanished. As a result, they were crushed and put in bonds which bound them 400 years."

That is what I thought I heard Benito Juarez, one of the greatest of the Americas' great men, say in Veracruz. Maybe it was imagination. But even if so, Mexican history has said similar words in thunderous tones, a thousand times. Every statue and mound, every temple and church, has shouted them at me.

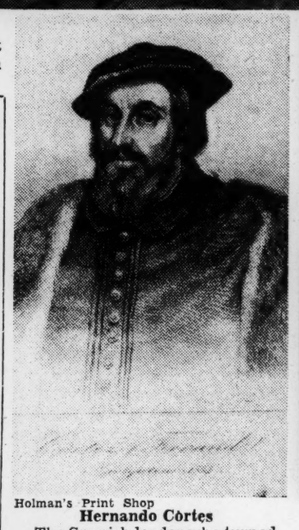
As I rode into Mexico City, over a splendid new road, I was greeted by two huge new Indian statues, which cried: "Cortes deceived us with his new order." A little farther on I saw a magnificent new monument in honor of the last Aztec ruler, tortured, crushed and massacred 400 years ago by foreign conquerors, and it told me Cortes had deceived that ruler with his new order.

Then in the middle of Mexico's capital I beheld one of the most imposing arcs in all the world, dedicated to native Mexicans. It stands at the center of a star and proclaims in solemn words, that go speeding along every diverging road to all the corners of the earth, that the conquistadors used sweet words about a new order to subjugate, pillage, and enslave America.

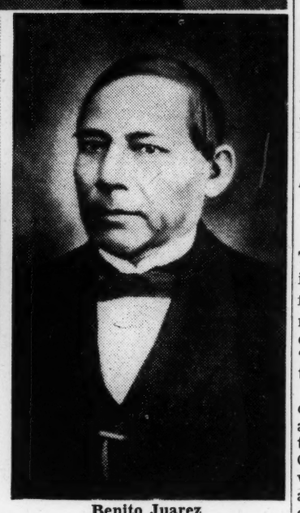
That is one of the grimmest and most awful facts of history, written by yokes that rested almost four centuries on the greater part of a continent.

Symbol of New World's Liberty

Veracruz
It was from this section that Cortes launched his campaign against Mexico.



Holman's Print Shop
Hernando Cortes
The Spanish leader who turned the Mexicans into slaves.



Benito Juarez
An Indian who helped to liberate his people.

Defense of 'Colombian Way of Life'

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 9 (AP)—President Santos in a letter to his Ministers called for strict enforcement of laws against foreign propaganda agents as police continued their roundup of an undisclosed number of persons charged with distributing antidemocratic literature.

"With ever-increasing frequency," the President wrote, "I am receiving complaints that foreigners resident in Colombia are engaging in propaganda activities in favor of the belligerent countries, and what is more serious, distributing propaganda against the democratic ideas which inspire the Colombian way of life."

'Utilizing' Ships

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 9 (AP)—A special three-member commission was authorized by the Government today to study means of "utilizing" Danish and Italian ships now taking refuge in Uruguayan ports.

The commission, composed of Rear Admiral Tomas Rodriguez Luis, Capt. Juan Miller and Chief Customs Inspector Ariosto Gonzalez, was directed to report as soon as possible.

Note to Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Paraguyan Foreign Office announced receipt of a German note asking that this country refuse to accept the United States commercial blacklist against firms deemed to be serving interests of the Nazi-Fascist Axis.

Germany represented the list as an interference with free trade and a violation of the sovereignty of Latin America.

[Mexico recently sharply rejected such a German request, and the United States called Germany's activity impudent.]

Bolivian Detained

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Bolivian Foreign Office reported last night it had received word that the German Government had detained the Bolivian Consul General in Hamburg, Jorge Denegri, who has been acting as Chargé d'Affaires of the Bolivian Berlin Legation. It said an energetic protest had been made, demanding his immediate release.

Bund Data Found

HAVANA, Aug. 9 (AP)—Counter-espionage agents who took into custody eight Germans now being held for trial, said they also had seized totalitarian propaganda and membership credentials of the German-American Bund.

A Spanish-born chauffeur said to be an active member of the Spanish Falange, pro-Fascist party, was detained by the agents.

Defense Plants Urged To Display OPM Signs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Government announced today it felt that signs designating defense plants as units of "the arsenal of democracy" would give every defense worker a feeling of "closer personal relationship with the defense effort."

William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, wrote all defense contractors suggesting display of the OPM defense poster bearing the words "defense plant—part of the arsenal of democracy" in plants devoting 50 per cent or more of their facilities to defense production.

'40-'41 Heap of Tax Money Makes Record Pile for U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If all the tax monies taken in by Federal, State, and local tax collectors during the 1940-41 fiscal year were put into one big pile it would be found to be the largest such pile in the Nation's history. It would be larger—just how much isn't known yet—than the $14,800,000,000 pile collected by these three governmental levels in the 1939-40 fiscal year, according to the Federation of Tax Administrators here.

In the Federal field it is found that by June 30 the United States Treasury had received a total of $7,754,000,000 in taxes and customs, a jump of 40 per cent in this classification over last year.

This is accounted for, the tax experts say, by larger income collection due to the defense tax on private and corporate incomes, which reached almost $3,500,000,000, accounting for more than half the increase, and by larger receipts from other internal taxes such as those on liquor, stocks, and toilet preparations, as well as customs duties.

Then among the States, Kentucky, for instance, reports a new high of $49,000,000 in tax collections for the past year. Income and inheritance tax receipts rose 24 per cent in this State, and collections from alcoholic beverages, motor fuel and cigarettes climbed 21, 16, and 9 per cent, respectively.

In Oklahoma the Tax Commission reports $55,000,000 in taxes collected this year, a gain of 1.7 per cent over the previous period. This State reports an 8 per cent increase in sales tax collections, 7 per cent in gasoline tax revenues, and 3 per cent in cigarette tax income.

Tennessee reports a climb of 12 per cent in tax collections, with a total this year of $47,000,000. The increase was paced by inheritance duties and beer taxes, which rose 17 per cent, while gasoline, tobacco, and income tax revenues rose 16, 11 and 7 per cent.

Motor vehicle tax collections went up in all three of these States. Oklahoma reported a 29 per cent gain in excise tax collections on motor vehicles, Kentucky had a 37 per cent rise in the yield from motor vehicle usage taxes, and Tennessee collected 19 per cent more in this field than in the previous year.

The same sort of upward trend is shown in partial reports from other States. During the first three-quarters of the fiscal year Virginia recovered more than $40,000,000, compared with $35,000,000 in the corresponding period last year. Arizona collected $4,000,000 in sales taxes alone, a 9 per cent increase over the previous year, and 23 per cent over the 1938-39 receipts. In Indiana gross income tax returns were the highest since the tax became effective in 1933, hitting $25,000,000. Michigan collected $73,000,000 in sales and use taxes, topping the 1939-40 total by 23 per cent. Wisconsin reported an increase of $654,000 in cigarette tax collections during the year, receiving $3,542,000 from this levy, instituted in 1939.

Today is the birthday of August 10, 1941
Herbert Hoover, 1874—
Engineer, philanthropist, President of U. S.
*The secret of his success was Self Sacrifice and Devotion to a Worthwhile Object
Make a savings account the first step in your program.
FRANKLIN Savings Bank
6 PARK SQUARE BOSTON

Investing Savings in Stocks and Bonds

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of The State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

"A Stitch in Time"
Sixth in a series of 30 articles

Perhaps the most obvious and safest of investments where the investor ties up his funds to a certain extent are government bonds.

A bond is a promise to pay money, similar to the promissory note of an individual. Like the note, it evidences the borrowing of money. However, it is issued by the Federal Government, by a state, city, county, or some other unit of government. Or it is issued by a railroad, electric light company, or any other of many kinds of business organizations. Like notes, bonds call for interest payments and are often secured by a mortgage of the corporation property—provided it is a private corporation and not the government.

Thus a bond differs from a savings account in that one cannot withdraw the invested funds until the maturity or due date. This may be ten, twenty, or even forty or more years hence. And that is one reason why the bonds will average a higher payment of interest than the savings account.

This, however, does not mean that you will have to wait from 10 to 40 years to retrieve the principal of your investment, drawing only the interest each year, half year, or quarter in the meantime. Bonds issued by the government or state, by cities, water districts, or other governmental units are readily salable, so long as the finances of the issuer are sound. The same is true of bonds floated by corporations which show financial stability and make a profit.

Bonds at Par

At times, especially when the country is prosperous and money is flowing freely, good bonds can be sold at par—that is, for the amount for which they were issued—or even at a premium. But during panics, depressions, and general financial stringencies, it may be impossible to sell them except at a substantial loss. That is why you should invest in bonds only if you can afford to wait for your money until either their maturity or a favorable market will insure your repayment in full.

Of course, bonds differ greatly in their salability, depending on the prosperity of the company or the soundness of the governmental subdivision, but even United States bonds may be salable only at a severe sacrifice during times of general stringency, because of the scarcity of money.

Now how can you be sure of the soundness of a given bond? Of course, United States Government bonds need no investigation. But that is not always so with bonds—especially those which are to be paid out of earnings—of states, counties, cities, irrigation flood control, and bridge districts, as well as bonds of private corporations. As for these and other bonds, the amateur has little to go on except the borrower's record—if any—of uninterrupted payment of interest for many years past. Even then, conditions of which he is not aware may have arisen that will render a continuance of payment doubtful. So he had better consult an expert, preferably one who is not interested in selling him some particular securities.

Applies to Stocks

Even more strongly does this necessity apply to stocks. In the case of bonds, you, the investor, are lending money on definite security, just as in lending to a private borrower on the security of his home or farm. But in buying stocks, you aren't lending money, you are going into business! You are, to a certain extent, actually going into a form of partnership in a business being organized or that has been organized. You will participate in the profits of the business, if it makes money, but you will share in the losses, if it doesn't.

You wouldn't put your savings into a grocery business in a town two thousand miles away without knowing its owner, its patronage, its record of earnings for the past few years, whether or not it paid its bills, and what its prospects were for future profitable business. Nor would you put that money into a business just being founded, unless you knew the reputation and character of the men promoting its establishment, their financial record, and the soundness of the plan of organization.

Engaging in Business

Now, the ordinary layman, unversed in financial matters, can train himself, by hard study and close observation, to judge the value of stocks. But this is a matter of time and application almost comparable to the study of law, architecture, or engineering. Before completing such a training, the amateur investor must seek sound counsel if he wishes to put his money to work at a safe and lucrative occupation, instead of in a hazardous employment, in which the employee may suffer a fatal accident at any time.

By purchasing stock in a corporation, you are engaging in business as a partner of the company in a limited way. The limitation is on your liability, which will only be proportional to the amount of stock you own. Whereas a partner is liable for all the debts of the partnership, the corporation stockholder does not run such a risk. Nevertheless, you, as a stockholder, can be assessed to make up losses, if the company loses money, instead of making it. Too, you can be assessed in order to raise money for expanding the business, although expansion is more apt to be financed by surplus earnings than by assessments.

A stockholder has a theoretical voice in the conduct of the corporation's business. But the stockholders' meetings will be held at the corporate headquarters, which may be thousands of miles away from the investor's home. He will not be able to keep himself sufficiently well informed on the details of the corporation's work to vote intelligently or effectively, even if he can attend. And the number of votes he can cast, which will be in proportion to his shares of stock, won't be a drop in the corporate bucket.

Which underscores the necessity of buying stock in a corporation operated by men of high character, experience, and proven success. This again is a situation that can ordinarily be determined only by the experts.

Corporate stock is often of two kinds, common and preferred. The preferred gets the first division of profits, but is limited in profit to a certain modest percentage of its value, and has no voting rights. The common or voting stock gets what is left, but is not limited and may receive many times the dividends of preferred stock—in a prosperous company.

In the case of corporations just being formed, especially those like oil and mining corporations, where profits are anything but assured, the amateur investor should only put money into the venture which he can afford to lose.

Cattle Co-operative Organized in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Co-operative cattle raising has been undertaken in Okeechobee County with financial assistance from the Farm Security Administration.

Known as the Dixie Cattlemen's Association, Inc., it is the largest cattlemen's co-operative east of the Mississippi River and was incorporated at Tallahassee June 30.

Education as Peace Keynote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—As the "keynote" of the next peace treaty, an international agency should be established to make education an instrument for preventing, instead of causing, wars, according to Dr. John K. Norton, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University. He proposed provision for a "world board of education" as the first clause in the treaty in an address at an international conference supplementing summer-session courses at Columbia on Aug. 7.

Elimination of nationalistic war propaganda in German, French and other nations' textbooks should be the major function of the Board, Dr. Norton declared. Every nation signatory to the peace pact should pledge that education would be used to teach people everywhere that "warfare is not a glorious and noble undertaking but a barbarous, costly, indecisive and obsolete method of settling international problems and disputes.

"Education will then be used to make known the methods which are available to settle international problems and to impress upon all that we have renounced war as an instrument of national action."

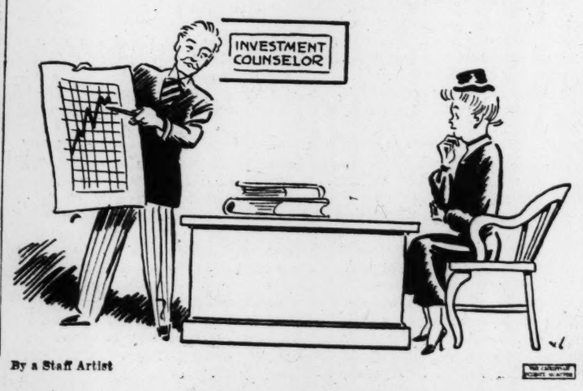
The duties of the Board, Dr. Norton said, would be to examine the textbooks of all nations for violations of the treaty; test citizens of all nations to discover their attitudes toward other nations and toward war and peace; organize international conventions at which educators would appraise the progress made in making education an effective instrument for peace; prepare textbooks and teaching materials to be used in all nations and conduct research to carry out the ends for which the board exists.

3 Seek House Seat At Wisconsin Polls

JANESVILLE, Wis. (AP)—Two opponents of President Roosevelt's foreign policies were nominated in the First Congressional District Aug. 8 to make the race in a three-party special election Aug. 29 to fill the vacancy created by the passing of Representative Stephen Bolles, Republican.

The two were Lawrence H. Smith, Republican, a former Wisconsin State Legion Commander, and State Senator Kenneth Greenquist, Progressive, both of Racine.

They will be opposed in the election by Thomas R. Amlie of Elkhorn, former Republican and Progressive Representative from the District, who won nomination as a coalition candidate on the Democratic ticket.



By a Staff Artist

LANCE, INC.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)
Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.
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Over 85 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
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DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST AUG. 15

THE COOL TRADE WINDS ARE BLOWING IN Puerto Rico U.S.A.

The cool trade winds counteract the tropical sun in gay Puerto Rico and make a perfect year 'round climate. The world-famous beaches and hotels—the golf courses and mountain playgrounds—echo to the laughter of Uncle Sam's aviators, soldiers and sailors on leave. See your travel agent. He can arrange your trip by either ship or airplane. Or write direct for full information.
Government of Puerto Rico
INSTITUTE of TOURISM
1457 Broadway New York, N.Y.

Annual August Sale
"PERSIAN PERFECTION"
Our women's black needlepoint coat with black dyed Persian
Clustered tucks fit the waistline in a slender, smooth fashion. The lustrous black-dyed Persian collar, close and becoming, extends into a smart, rich band. Women's sizes 36 to 44. Black only.
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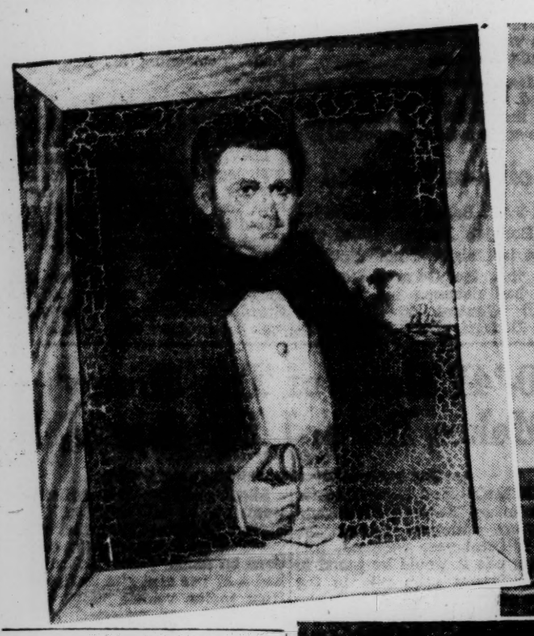
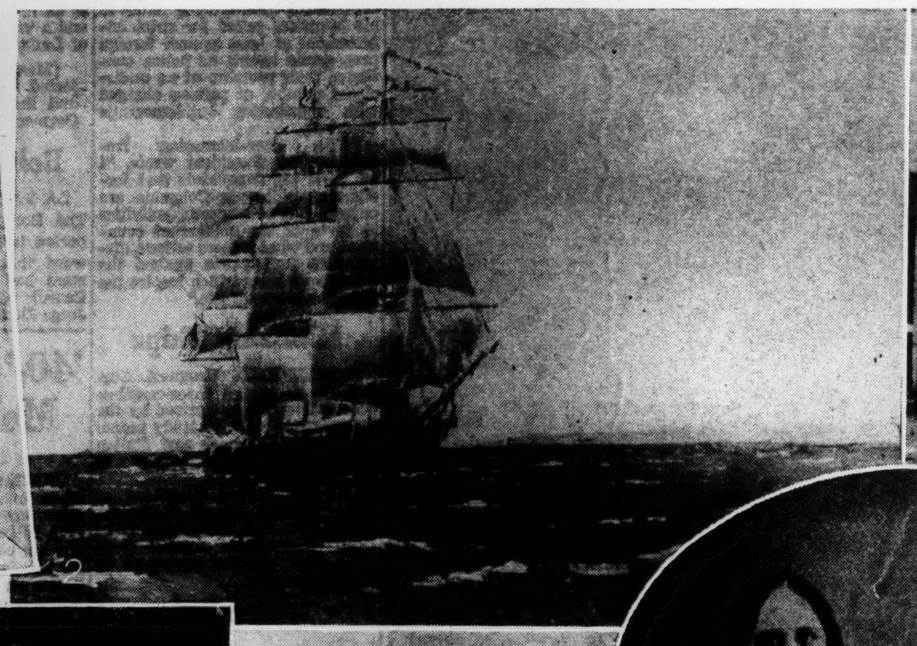
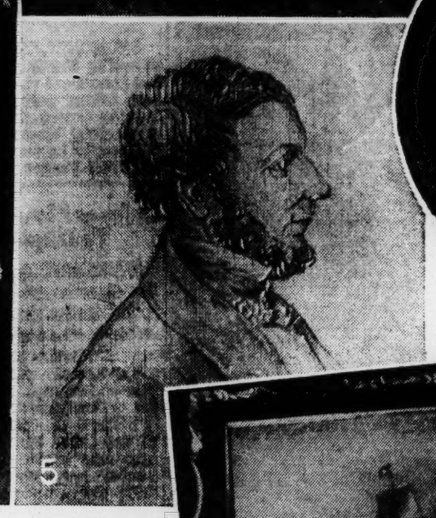
Budget if you wish. Third Floor
Chandler's
BOSTON

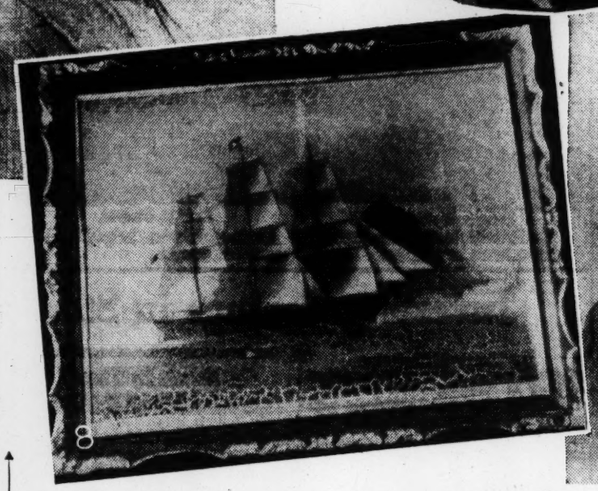
Well-planned vacation cruises . . . combining the pleasures of coastwise sea trips with visits to America's most popular vacationlands, North and South. All-expense rates cover transportation, hotels, sightseeing and most meals.
Regular cruise sailings from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville and Miami
For "Vacation Days" folder, giving full details, ask any authorized tourist agent—or write M. & M. Line in Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Norfolk, Newport News, Savannah, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, St. Petersburg or West Palm Beach; or railroad ticket agents.
MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

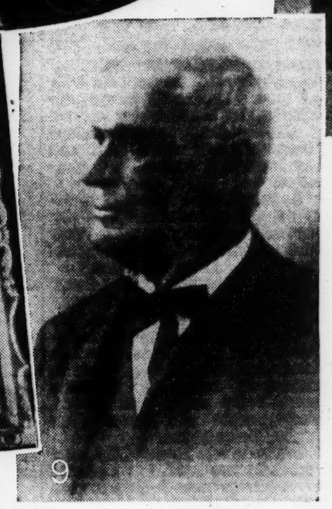
Portrait Treasures of 'Cape' Coming to Public View to Aid Scholarship Fund











By a Staff Photographer

Whalers, Sea Captains, and Ancestors to Appear in Falmouth Village School in Picture Form

1. Capt. Elihu Fish, formerly of Woods Hole, painted with ordinary ship's paint more than 100 years ago, when, at the age of 20, he was master of the vessel shown in No. 2.

2. Painting by Franklin L. Gifford, of the "Bartholomew Gosnold," built at Woods Hole, 1832; owner, Ward M. Parker.

3. One of the oldest houses in Falmouth, typical of the sort from which old family portraits have been lent for the exhibition.

4. Susie Croswell, youngest daughter of Dr. Samuel Croswell, painted about 1840, when she was 5 or 6 years of age lent by the Falmouth Historical Society.

5. Capt. James Jenkin, inscribed, "burnt by Caroline Welch (who lent the portrait) with a poker for my grandmother, his sister, 1854, in Boston." Portrait was done on an old shingle.

6. Eliel T. and Harriet O. Fish, of Woods Hole, on their wedding trip, July 29, 1855.

7. Capt. "Bob" Veeder, of Woods Hole, typical of the Cape's now rapidly dwindling number of seafarers.

8. The "Kit Carson," painted with ship's paint in Hong Kong, China, while the vessel was on its maiden voyage under Capt. Seth Crowell, Jr. This vessel was built at the Shiverick Shipbuilding Yard, East Dennis, Mass., about 1854.

9. Asa Shiverick, builder of the "Kit Carson" and other clipper ships in East Dennis from 1837 to 1854.

Cape Cod's Choice Old Pictures to Aid Girl

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

FALMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 9—Cape Codders of yesteryear are coming to the aid of one of their own folk.

They've heard the call. And they are leaving the humble white cottages and fine old homes, where they have dwelt long and peacefully among their devoted descendants. And they are gathering now—in picture form—in the Village School here, for the Loan Exhibition of Old Cape Cod Portraits, to be held from Aug. 23 to 27, inclusive.

They've come for a definite purpose. From time-honored positions of love and respect, these intrepid men and women who built the Cape, and who inspired many of its noble traditions, are offering their services for the benefit of the All-Cape Competitive Scholarship in American Citizenship—a four-year course at Barnard College, Columbia University, which was won by a young, hard-working Cape Codder.

Symbol of Unselfishness

Jane Walsh of Chatham, on the Cape, had always hoped to go to college. In her spare time outside of high school work, she had waited on table. But, with five motherless sisters at home to care for, it was no simple task. Yet, she went on faithfully and diligently, always with that goal before her—a college course.

Now, her dreams have come true. Winner of the competition staged among high school students from all parts of the Cape, Miss Walsh's record of marks in a special examination held at Hyannis, plus the high standard attained in an aptitude test during a personal interview, have enabled this young Cape Codder to attain her goal.

Motivating force behind this competitive scholarship plan has been Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, founder of Barnard College, author, playwright, and summer resident of Woods Hole, on the Cape. The object of the Barnard Scholarship in American Citizenship, she stated, not only is to train leaders of public opinion, but to produce thoroughly useful citizens. In this time of emergency, she feels, young women should consider that no needed task can be beneath them as long as it is done as well as possible and fosters the carrying on of wholesome activity.

Mrs. Meyer's Unusual Task

And, to this end, Mrs. Meyer conceived the possibility of exhibiting the collection of old Cape Cod portraits, which is to open week after next for the benefit of a young Cape Cod student.

It was no easy task, Mrs. Meyer soon found, to gather these old-time portraits. It meant going into the lovely cottages on the Cape, and persuading, individually, the men and women who lived there to show their ancestors for the first time publicly. The present-day descendants of these courageous pioneers do not regard the pictures as mere paintings or portraits. To them, they are more than that. They are very real individuals—their own folks, their fathers and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers, uncles and aunts.

But, difficult tasks are not at all uncommon to Mrs. Meyer. Years ago, when women were not permitted to attend Columbia College as students, she took the examinations there, after having been educated privately at home. More than that, she passed with flying colors.

Portraits Go Far Back

So, although faced with the extreme reluctance of these Cape Cod people to part with their family portraits, even for a brief loan exhibit, Mrs. Meyer awakened their interest.

Now, for the first time in years, the walls of many a carefully dusted, neatly arranged, wholly delightful old American home will be bare. For grandfather and grandmother — yes, great-uncle and great-aunt, too—along with others of a bygone day, will have gone to Falmouth to do their bit for a struggling young Cape Codder of today.

Among the portraits and paintings on exhibit there will be Captains of whalers and clipper ships, with quaint paintings of their vessels, some of them done in ordinary ship's paint. One man was a direct descendant of the beloved Paster Robinson, of Leyden, Holland, who sent the Pilgrims on their way to a promised land of freedom.

And there are traders to all parts of the world, several portraits having been painted in China by Chinese artists. There's a portrait, too, of the first Sheriff of Barnstable County, in full regalia. And there's also the original sword, which appears in the portrait. There will be another portrait on exhibition of James and Mary Otis, painted by the great American artist Copley.

James Otis was Judge of the Probate Court for Barnstable County, in 1763, and a member of the Provincial Legislature, 1758. Of his 13 children, all born in Barnstable, one daughter, Mercy Otis Warren, was one of the outstanding women of her day. And a son, James Otis, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

"The exhibition is bound to do a great deal of good for the people who come to see it," said Mrs. Meyer. "For they will gain a knowledge of what the American way of life really means."

Cape Codders are leading the way again for a greater respect for work done with one's hands.

U.S.O. Pushes Fund Drive In New England

Notwithstanding the recent announcement by National Chairman Thomas E. Dewey that the United Service Organizations campaign to raise $10,765,000 had gone over the top, there is still work to be done in New England, Russell A. Harmon, Regional Director, has declared.

"Our New England campaigns are not yet completed," Mr. Harmon said. "Our quota is not yet raised in full in those communities where we specifically gave permission for delayed campaigns, and I hope there is nothing in Mr. Dewey's statement which might cause campaign committees, now in the process of raising their money, to put forth any less effort than they were prepared to put forth prior to this request."

New and increased demands on the U. S. O.—the possibility that service ranks will be greatly swelled by extending the period of training—are much greater than anything which could have been anticipated, Mr. Harmon said. It would be utterly impossible to raise enough money in this campaign to meet all of these needs during the current year, he declared.

Tags in Haverhill

'HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 9 (AP)—Carl H. Webster got a tag for overtime parking—a tag he had made himself. Mr. Webster brought it to the police station per instructions—and took along 10,000 others just to save an extra trip. He prints the tags for the police.

Chemical Line Strike Ending In Stamford

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 9 (AP)—The settlement of a five-week-old strike of approximately 300 workers at the Zapon Division of the Atlas Powder Company was announced here in a joint statement issued by the management and the local union of the United Mine Workers (C. I. O.).

"The company and the union are glad to announce the settlement of the strike," the announcement read. "A formal contract will be signed Tuesday morning and the men will resume work Monday morning."

While terms of the settlement are not announced, it is reported unofficially that the union, seeking a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase, had agreed to a seven-cents-an-hour increase. The union maintained that the hourly wage of the workers was 54 cents, and the company said it was 76 cents.

The company, which holds no contracts directly from the United States Government under the national defense program, manufactures lacquers and chemicals.

Commissioner Frank Ward of the National Conciliation Service of the National Labor Relations Board, and George McDonough of the State Labor Department were present when the joint statement was issued at the plant.

Pact in Plastics

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Aug. 9 (AP)—Eight hundred workers in three struck plastic plants have agreed to return to work Monday pending further negotiations concerning wages, unionizing and working conditions.

The decision was made last night after an association of Leominster plastic manufacturers reached an agreement with the members of the United Paper, Novelty and Toy Workers (C.I.O.)

The workers were informed that the final agreement would be retroactive.

Luckenbach Line At Mystic Docks

With two-thirds of the space on Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, in use by the United States Navy, the Luckenbach Steamship Company has withdrawn entirely from that terminal, leaving the American Hawaiian Line as the only intercoastal carrier still at that pier.

Future arrivals and sailings of the Luckenbach fleet will tie up at Pier 46, Mystic Docks, Charlestown. First eastbound arrival at the new quarters will be the J. L. Luckenbach, due to arrive Aug. 13, and the first sailing will be the same vessel due to leave port Aug. 16. This vessel, however, is to load for California ports only, omitting the usual northern Pacific Coast ports.

The pier office building, used at Commonwealth Pier by the Luckenbach Line, has been moved to Mystic Docks and set up.

Police to Buy Bonds

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The Police Department Benefit Association has repealed a by-law prohibiting investment of its funds. It will buy $15,000 worth of national defense bonds next week.

Arts and Crafts In Display At Hanover, N.H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 9—Dartmouth's great Alumni Gymnasium will be converted into a veritable craftsmen's paradise Monday when the eighth annual Craftsman's Fair, sponsored by the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts, opens.

As usual, the best work of the League's 1,500 members will be on display and for sale, and while the more expert of the craftsmen will bring looms, lathes, forges, potters' wheels, and work benches to display the skill and artistry which has made the New Hampshire crafts group outstanding in the United States.

Governor's Day Monday

The Fair will continue through Saturday and will be open daily from 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. The opening day has been designated as "Governor's Day" and Gov. Robert O. Blood is scheduled to attend. In the evening he will be guest of honor at a special performance of "The Male Animal" which the Dartmouth Players are presenting throughout the week to benefit the British War Relief Society.

Miss Ruth Gaines of Meriden will open the Fair's educational program Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock when she speaks on "New Hampshire Homespun." She will tell the story of spinning in the State, and will illustrate the use of old spinning wheels which she collects.

On Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock the League will conduct a clinic on "Jewelry and Gems," with Percy Leggett of Gorham demonstrating the art of gem-cutting, with native stones. On Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock Mrs. Madeline Wells of Hanover will lead a group meeting on hand-hooked rugs, and Mrs. Elwin Prescott of Hampton Falls will be the main speaker. A demonstration of how hooked rugs are made will be part of the session.

Thursday morning's group meeting will deal with "Tray Stenciling and Painting," with Mrs. Arthur H. Chivers of Hanover as leader. Mrs. Chivers will display the technique of this art, emphasizing the importance of proper stencil cutting. The final group session of the Fair will be held Friday morning at 11 o'clock, with Mrs. Howard E. Swain of Exeter leading a clinic on weaving. Here again illustration will play an important part in the meeting.

League's Talks Open to Public

The League's program of educational talks, all open to the public, will be only a supplement to the Fair, which in itself will be a vast and continuous demonstration of the various arts and crafts which natives of New Hampshire ply under the guidance of the League.

A new note will be introduced into this year's Fair by the first-year show of the youthful New Hampshire Art Association. The oils, water colors and etchings of its 75 members will hang on the walls of the exhibition building. John Whitman of Tamworth will demonstrate pencil sketching Tuesday; Helen Stotesbury of the Tall Timbers Art Colony will paint water colors on Saturday, and Frederick Robbins of Alexandria will display etching technique throughout the week. In addition to the art show, special exhibitions related to the Fair will be held by the Dartmouth galleries, the library, and the museum.

The committee making arrangements for the Craftsman's Fair is headed by Mrs. J. Milton McDaniel of Hanover. She is being assisted by Mrs. Robert C. Strong of Hanover, Mrs. Edric Weld of Plymouth, and Mrs Edward S. Willis of Concord.

Hingham Razings For Navy 'Dump'

Several summer homes and dwellings will be taken by right of eminent domain and demolished by the Federal Government in its seven square miles of expansion at the naval ammunition depot at Hingham, Selectment of that Town announced today.

The extension of the depot will move the Navy's ammunition facilities at Hingham into Scituate, Cohasset, and Norwell where ammunition will be created. The total area when work is completed will result in about one-third of the base being in Hingham, two square miles of property being located in adjacent communities. The development will embrace two ponds.

School Land Used for Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHWOOD, N. H.—Because of the fact that King George III gave a grant of land to the parish in which the Town of Northwood is now located with the provision that the income therefrom be used for school purposes, this community is leasing camp lots on Lucas Pond on a 99-year basis.

Although Northwood was incorporated in 1773, the land that was received in the grant has never been developed because of the provisions that prohibited its sale and provided that the income be used for school purposes.

Realizing that the portion of land that fronts on Lucas Pond constitutes desirable camp lots, the Selectmen joined hands with the State Planning and Development Commission in working out the program now being followed. The lots can be leased for 99 years with the restriction that the lessees must build within two years, that each cottage must have a floor space of at least 600 square feet including porches, and that each camp erected on the leased land must have a valuation of at least $500.

Not only has the town opened up the land it owns around the pond for camp sites but it is also planning to develop tennis and badminton courts as well as other recreational facilities.

Announcing the move, Selectman C. D. Carlisle said that "the whole plan has been figured out and founded on a sort of 'good neighbor policy.' The town can't sell the land—can't legally go into the real estate business and develop the property—but there it is and we figured the right sort of people could get a lot of enjoyment out of it in 99 years. Anyhow, we planned it that way because we'd enjoy having some more good neighbors."

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 2:05, 5:45, 9:25. "She Knew All the Answers." Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 4:10, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Manpower." Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich, and George Raft. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:40. "Kisses for Breakfast." Dennis Morgan, Shirley Ross, and Jane Wyatt. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love." George Montgomery, Osa Massen, and Cobina Wright, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2:30, 5:30, 8:20. "Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart and Sylvia Sidney. 1, 4:05, 6:45, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Dressed to Kill." Lloyd Nolan, Mary Beth Hughes, and Sheila Ryan. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. "Charley's Aunt." Jack Bosney, 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35.

Modern—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin, Don Ameche, and Rochester. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Orpheum—
"Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare." Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, and Laraine Day. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Manpower." Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 6, 9:35. "Kisses for Breakfast." Dennis Morgan, Shirley Ross and Jane Wyatt. 9:20 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

R. K. O., Boston—
"My Life with Caroline." Ronald Colman. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. "Her First Beau." Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Scollay—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin, Don Ameche and Rochester. 11:50, 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
March of Time, Information Please, Robert Benchley, color tour, War in Africa, 2 cartoons, Leon Errol, latest news and other shorts.

State—
"Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Son of Roaring Dan," Johnny Mack Brown. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"March of Time—Hitler's Peace Plan." "Benchley Comedy." "Crime-Does-Not-Pay." "Bob Chester and Orchestra." "Fitzpatrick Travel," color cartoons and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Bowery Blitzkrieg." Bobby Jordan, Leo Gorcey and the "East Side Kids." 11:20 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15. "Wings of the Navy." George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Next Time We Love." Spencer Tracy. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:15. "Men of Boys' Town." Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 8:50 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:30, 9:55.

Uptown—
"She Knew All the Answers." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Moon Over Miami." Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett and George Sands. 3, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. "West Point Widow." Anne Shirley. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Li'l Abner." Granville Owen and Kay Sutton. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott. "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "In the Navy." Abbott & Costello. "Cowboy and the Blonde." M. Hughes and G. Montgomery. Matinee at 1:30. Evenings at 8:00.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. 3:44, 6:45, 9:46. "Magic in Music." Allan Jones. 1:50, 5:09, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "One Night in Lisbon." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "The Big Store," the Marx Brothers, and Tony Martin. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "The Roundup." Richard Dix and Pat Morison 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power. "Blonde Inspiration." Virginia Grey and John Shelton. 2 and 7:45.
University: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "There's Magic in Music." Allan Jones.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Flame of New Orleans." Marlene Dietrich. "Mutiny in the Arctic." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. "Father's Son." 2 Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. 2:52, 6:16, 9:24. "I'll Wait for You." Robert Sterling, Marsha Hunt. 1:35, 4:59, 8:07.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Sunny." Anna Neagle. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Devil Dogs of the Air." 3:40, 6:36, 9:32. "Man Who Lost Himself." 2:20, 5:16, 8:12.
Park: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Captain Caution," Victor Mature and Louise Platt.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Las Vagas Nights," "Hit the Road." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 3, 6:35, 9:35. "March of Time." 2:35, 6:10, 9:10.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu. "Gay Caballero." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Maplewood: "Gunga Din," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 5:21, 8:57. "The Red Head." June Lang. 3:47, 7:23. "Adv. Capt. Marvel Seriel No. 9," Tom Tyler. 5:01, 8:37.
Mystic: "West Point Widow." Anne Shirley. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Out of the Fog." John Garfield and Ida Lupino. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
Orpheum: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "In Old Colorado." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Thieves Fall Out." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 3, 6:10, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—"Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "I'll Wait for You." Robert Sterling, Marsha Hunt. 1:30 to 11:00.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. 3:25, 8:15. "The Black Cat," 2:20, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:40, 9:40. "The Roundup." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Big Store," Marx Brothers. "Roundup." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy and E. E. Horton.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy and Edward Everett Horton. "The Gang's All Here."
Strand: "Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "They Dare Not Love," Martha Scott and George Brent.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "Roundup," Richard Dix, 2 and 8.
Revere: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "Roundup," Richard Dix, 2 and 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "House Across the Bay," George Raft and Joan Bennett. "Meet the Missus." Continuous, dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Arthur. 2 and 8.
Central: "American Broadcast." Alice Faye and John Payne. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Fightin' 69th," "Great Mr. Nobody." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "I'll Sell My Life." M. Whalen and R. Hobart. "Old Cheyenne," Roy Rogers, George Hayes. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and Jim Durante. 1:30 and 7:30.
Strand: "One Night in Lisbon." Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Thunder Afloat." Wallace Beery. "Shop Around the Corner." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "A Shot in the Dark." William Lundigan and Nan Wynne. 2:09, 8:09. "Sunny," Anna Neagle and John Carroll. 3:220, 9:20.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "West Point Widow," Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Melody for Three." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Strange Alibi," Art Kennedy and Joan Perry. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. "Tight Shoes," Binnie Barnes. 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Jerry Colonna. "Emergency Landing," Carol Hughes. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell and Robert Young. 3:52, 8:17. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2:25, 6:35, 9:56.

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Massachusetts Department Heads Estimate Needs for Supplementary Budget

Civil Service Makes Progress in 1941

Work on the State supplementary budget, to finance "odds and ends" expenditures and unanticipated spending since approval of the $183,000,000 biennial budget, is now under way.

Charles W. Greenough, State Budget Commissioner, is conferring daily with department heads to determine additional needs. To prevent an increase in the State Tax on cities and towns to balance the State budget, Mr. Greenough must keep new spending within $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

When the Legislature returns for regular business after the Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, action on the supplementary budget is expected to be the last action of the 1941

Civil Service Gain

Contrary to general impressions, the Massachusetts Legislature has effected major improvements in the civil service system. Authority for this statement is George Cooke, Legislative Agent for the Massachusetts Civic League. In fact, he asserts, 1941 constitutes one of the best civil-service years in recent Massachusetts legislative history.

Not the least of the advances is that marked by passage of legislation making city treasurers and auditors, and the State Treasurer liable for payment of illegal civil-service salaries.

Under the previous system, a monthly check was made of civil-service pay rolls. Thus department heads, eager to give out patronage, have been able to pay illegally-hired persons between checkups without running into real difficulty.

The new law makes financial officers responsible for illegal payments, a stipulation which civil-service backers believe will improve the system and bring about considerable savings.

Standard Salaries

Another important step was taken by adoption of a measure

Up and Down Beacon Hill

removing the power of the Governor and Council to establish salaries for approximately 300 State division heads, deputy commissioners, directors, and other employees. These salaries will be established in accordance with standards set by the Division of Personnel and Standardization.

Considerable lack of standardization has existed in connection with these positions under various Governors. Under the new law, it is expected that many injustices will be corrected and the State will save taxpayer dollars.

Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, still is chuckling over his success in sponsoring the legislation. It previously had been vetoed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley in 1938 and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in 1939.

Major Issues

When the Legislature reconvenes after the Coakley trial, which may last a month, numerous major issues will await the members.

The most troublesome issue involves liberalization of old-age assistance. When the legislative recess was voted last Saturday, the Senate had substituted a $2 head tax on all persons over 20 years of age for the House-approved one half of 1 per cent tax on earned incomes over $1,000 to finance liberalization.

Therefore, both branches will be ready for an interesting battle over the liberalization-tax measure, unless legislative leaders come to an understanding over the entire program.

Other issues to be settled before prorogation of Massachusetts' longest-sitting Legislature include new piers for Boston, State acquisition of the East Boston Airport, elimination of sewage pollution in Boston Harbor, and reorganization of district courts.

In addition, the Governor is expected to ask the Legislature to grant to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety broad powers for use in national defense emergencies and even in preparation for potential emergencies.

Furthermore, a final senatorial battle over increased taxation of dog racing will be fought prior to prorogation. The Senate has before it a House-approved bill establishing a straight 8½ per cent tax on dog-race betting receipts in place of the 3½ to 7 per cent graduated scale.

Therefore, the slogan "out-of-the-legislative-trenches by October" appears to signify the strongest hopes of the most optimistic Beacon Hill legislators.

Edgar M. Mills.

July N. E. Army Enlistments Largest Since Last Autumn

Military and defense news of New England in brief:

New England Enlistments — The largest number of New England men since all records were broken last autumn, enlisted in the Regular Army in July, most of them in the Air Corps, Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, First Corps Area Recruiting Officer, announced today.

Colonel Rice said 1,021 enlisted for three years during the month, an increase of 295 over June, and 441 over May. Of the total, 468 were from Massachusetts, 143 from Connecticut, 118 from New Hampshire, 115 from Rhode Island, 111 from Maine, and 66 from Vermont. Many of the men the Recruiting Officer said, took advantage of their privilege of being discharged from Selective Service to elect the branch they preferred.

Army Base Hires Civilians—Eighty-four civilans have been hred to replace solders performing nonmilitary duties at the Army Base Quartermaster's garage. The action made possible the release of an entire Quartermaster truck company, including two officers.

Submarine Warning—The Navy has warned shipmasters that submarines would engage in surface and submerged operations in Cape Cod Bay, Massachusetts Bay, and the waters around the Isle of Shoals, N. H., between Aug. 11 and 30.

War Unnecessary to Music—Goossens

BIDDEFORD POOL, Maine, Aug. 9 (AP)—Although war is bad for music and art, Eugene Goossens, conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony, says that war "might conceivably bring out the fullest worth of the creative American."

But whatever musical harvest America might reap from war would come after the conflict, he explained.

"Even then, it will take a man of mature gifts, deep thoughts and great genius to record for posterity the musical picture of a great war's upheavals.

"I refuse," the British-born musician adds, "to take the point of view that war is good for music or art of any kind. I think if it takes the slaughter of several million men to bring out something great in art, there must be something wrong with art."

For the interpretive musician—the virtuoso—war can be "a catastrophic hardship." Mr. Goossens can recall only two performers—his brother, Leon, the oboist and Fritz Kreisler, the violinist—who emerged from the World War richer in understanding and artistry.

"You can't play a violin better in an air raid or by seeing 100 men shot down in front of you," he said.

Mr. Goossens has a reputation for being sympathetic to the works of young and obscure writers. Some of these he has offered to Ohio audiences since he took the podium in Cincinnati in 1931.

As a composer himself, he has been working sometimes 18 hours a day—even on vacation here—to hammer out his second symphony. It will have no key, no program. It will be, he says, "completely experimental."

The conductor has a refreshing attitude toward his audiences. He says an audience should go to a symphony concert as they would to a movie, seeking entertainment.

Should the listener study in advance the background of the music to be played?

"It is more important that you have a good dinner," he replied.

Park Project To Employ 700

The long discussed $565,000 WPA project to improve all Cambridge playgrounds, with the city's share at $100,000, will be started within a fortnight, Francis L. Sennott, acting Mayor, announced recently.

More than 600 workers on various federal programs in the city and 100 more workers from relief rolls, will be used on the program for about one year.

The Mayor said that the project would save the city money in the long run because it would place the playgrounds in first class condition and eliminate the need of borrowing money to keep federal project employees busy on other projects.

The improvements will include completion of a playground in the Observatory Hill section of the city, regrading of all parks, erection of bleachers at Cambridge Field, planting of grass and building of new tennis courts at some of the parks.

Vermont Building Fine Swim Pool

The State of Vermont will be able to boast one of the finest outdoor swimming pools in all of New England with the opening next week of a newly completed natatorium at Manchester, according to an announcement today by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The new pool, which required two months of construction at an estimated cost of $15,000, is built of reinforced concrete. Modern and complete in every respect, the pool is equipped with a chlorination plant which purifies the water supplied from the west branch of the near-by Battenkill River. Night swimming is made possible by subterranean lights and a modernized system of flood lighting.

Management and operation of the pool will be under the supervision of the Rotary Club, which furnished the land on which the pool is located.

N. E. Junk Dealers To Release Scrap

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 9 (AP)—New England junk dealers tackled today the task of helping keep the Nation's blast furnaces going until 1943 after they had been told by a representative of the Office of Production Management that ovens were closing because of a scrap steel shortage.

Edward V. Hickey, OPM's New England defense contract service chief, told the dealers last night that 6,000,000 tons were needed as soon as possible.

The dealers agreed to appointment of a committee of 30 New Englanders to map a plan for converting acre after acre of rusting ancient automobiles into usable scrap at the Government's set basic price of $20 a ton.

They were informed by Roswell H. Whitman of the Office of Price Administration that the price would not be raised during the emergency.

At the Government's set price, the dealers said, they could get about $10 a body out of which they must pay for labor, cutting and baling.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Spanish Lessons.
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music.
7:15 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.

WBOS (11.78mc-25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Melody Time; Music of the Americas.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; The Balladeers; The Band Played On.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Sports Page.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Romance and Rhythm.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade; NBC Summer Symphony.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Bob Strong's Orchestra; Reflections in Rhythm.

For Sunday, August 10

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m or 15.35mc)
2:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—French Canada Speaks to France.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good-Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good-Will Program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
5:00 p. m.—Vagabond Traveler; recorded.
5:30 p. m.—Music at Eventide.

WBOS (11.86mc-25.26m)
9:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; NBC String Ensemble; News Commentary; Popular Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time News Commentary; Tune Time.
7:00 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean Cavall, Songs.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Ray Heatherton's Orch; Musical Courier; Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Music Graphs; Roy Shield's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Postman; Boyd Rayburn's Orch.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510ks

For Monday, August 11
12:45 WMEX 1410kc

Christian Science Program For Sunday, August 10

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Aug. 11

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

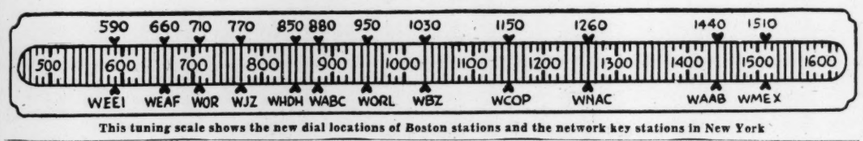
Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Viennese Melodies. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Orchestral Music; Hungarian Folk Songs; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

For Sunday, Aug. 10

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Calling the World"; "Scots Abroad," John R. Allan. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7.00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Folk Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—The Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Overture; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News. Commentary: J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Japanese History Series. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Answering You," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music by Robert Schumann. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Columbia's Country	News; Reflections in	Musical Roundup	Musical Album	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Journal	Rhythm	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	wood": drama	Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News Service	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Siesta	Hour	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Brush Creek Follies	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Pauline Alpert, pianist	Organ Concert
1:45	Brush Creek Follies	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Discussion on Art
2:00	"Buffalo Presents"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Campus Capers, vocal-	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	'Buffalo Presents"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	ists, organ	ington Senators base-	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sports Comments	ball game	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45	'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Fiesta"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Five Star News
3:00	Dorien String	Indiana Indigo; Jean	"Nature Sketches"	ington Senators base-	Sports and Music
3:15	Quartet	Brown's Orchestra	Patti Chapin, songs	ball game	Sports and Music
3:30	Vera Brodsky,	"Music of the Ameri-	Golden Melodies	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sports and Music
3:45	piano; News	cas," with Ricardo	Golden Melodies	ington Senators game	Sports and Music
4:00	"Calling Pan-	News; Eastern Grass	Music; Jimmy Lytell's	Music; youth program	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15	America"	Courts Tennis Tourna-	Orchestra	"Prelude to Stardom"	Melody Mirror
4:30	New England to the	ment	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Melody Mirror
4:45	Colors	Tennis Tournament	Bing Crosby, Sports Quiz	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00	"At Meadowbrook",	Al & Lee Reiser, piano	"The World Is Yours":	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Sonny Dunham's	Network Sports	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Orchestra; music	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	"It's Dance Time"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	S. Dunham's Orch	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	Sports Comments	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Sifting the News	News; music; weather;	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	"Let's Waltz"	Music; Sports Digest	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Elmer Davis, news	Civilian Defense Prgm	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sports Music
6:45	The World Today	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform':	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Dramas of Youth"	"The Silver Sage"
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	series	Five Star News
7:30	Concert Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Concert Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Better Business Drama	"Inside of Sports"	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Income Tax Savings	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz":	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Ben Klassen's Orchestra	"Grand Ole Opry"	from Camp Edwards	cussion
8:30	City Desk: drama	"The Bishop and the	'Truth or Consequences':	Hawaii Calls	Civilian Defense talk
8:45	City Desk; E. Davis	Gargoyle": drama	quiz program	Hawaii Calls	The Four Maestros
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Colonial News	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Summer Symphony:	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Morton Gould's Orch.	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Desire DeFauw, cond.	Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	NBC Summer Symphony:	Defense for America:	"Chicagoland Concert":	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	Desire DeFauw, cond.	drama	Henry Weber's Orch.;	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Golfers' Forum	"Sweet and Rhythmic":	Charles A. Lindbergh	Marion Claire, soprano;	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	orchestra; songs	Charles A. Lindbergh	Attilio Baggiore, tenor	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather: Harry	News; Music	News Service	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15	James' Orchestra	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30	Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News
11:45	Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra	"Day's End"; Music

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music.	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15	cher, organist	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00	The World Today	European Situation	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Orchestra
9:15	"Organ Loft"	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	nade"	Religious Service
9:30	"Organ Loft"	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music"	nade"	Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob: children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires	"Thrills and Romance"	"Musical Album"	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan op-
11:00	News; Emery	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	eretta: "Patience"
11:15	Deutsch's Orch.	First Piano Quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan op-
11:30	"What's New at the	Fishermen's Memorial	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	eretta: "Patience"
11:45	Zoo?"	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service	"Patience"
12:00	News; Weather	"I'm an American"	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	"Down South," with	Italian string music	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Symphony Orchestra	Peter Brescia's Orch.	Italian string music	World in Fantasy"
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	Music Hall on the Air:	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	News Preview	Symphony Orchestra	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30	'You Decide': drama	WBZ News of the Air	Charles Dant's Orch.;	"Haven of Rest": male	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45	and debate	WBZ News of the Air	Martha Tilton, songs	quartet	Goldberg, baritone
2:00	"Invitation to	"Hidden History"	"The Far East"	Hollywood Reporter	"Just Quote Me"
2:15	Learning": forum	Foreign Policy talks	NBC String Ensemble	Children's Chapel	"Just Quote Me"
2:30	News; String Music	Eastern Grass Courts	University of Chicago	'I Hear America Singing'	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	Songs in the Wind	Tennis Tournament	Round Table	'I Hear America Singing'	gram
3:00	Columbia Broad-	Eastern Grass Courts	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	Variations	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	casting Orchestra,	Tennis Tournament	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	Variations	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	Bernard Herrmann,	"Week-End Cruise"	H. V. Kaltenborn	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	conductor	"Week-End Cruise"	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	Queen Elizabeth;	Queen Elizabeth; Vespers	Queen Elizabeth; Cha-	Queen Elizabeth; Dick	Spelling Bee Finals
4:15	Network Program	Sunday Vespers	tauqua Symphony Or.;	Barrie's Orchestra	Spelling Bee Finals
4:30	Network Program	News; Eastern Grass	Albert Stoessel, cond.;	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"Common Sense by Uncle
4:45	"Spirit of '41"	Courts Tournament	Susanne Fisher, soprano	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Bill"
5:00	"Young Ideas":	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel": com-	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:15	dramas	Olivio Santora, yodeler	edy drama	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:30	Quartet	Rhythms by Ricardo	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Emil Flindt's Orchestra	Religious program
5:45	Sports talk	Rhythms by Ricardo	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Emil Flindt's Orchestra	Religious program
6:00	Ed Sullivan; guests;	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	CBC Military Band	News; Baseball scores
6:15	music	"Dr. I. Q., Jr."; ju-	prano; violin; organ	CBC Military Band	Diminutive Classics; or.
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	venile quiz	News Service	Sam Brewer, news; orch.;	Religious Hour; dramati-
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	Dr. I. Q. Jr.	Baseball News	Elizabeth Wayne, news	zation
7:00	Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	"Reg'lar Fellows": com-	"Fight Camp"; dramatic	Defense Varieties; or-
7:15	Network Program	News of the Day	edy drama	program	chestra; songs
7:30	World News Tonight	Dance Hour; transcrip-	"Bandwagon"; George	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	World News Tonight	tions	Wald's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	Andre Kostelanetz'	Star Spangled Theater:	"What's My Name":	American Forum	C. Hageman
8:15	Or.; Rose Bampton	guests; drama	quiz show	American Forum	Central Baptist Church
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family":	American Forum	"Pages From the Clas
8:45	drama; E. Davis	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter	sical Album"
9:00	Summer Hour:	John Gunther	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Harry Horlick, con-	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	ductor; Lansing	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Hatfield, baritone	Soorts News of the Day	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Nobody's Children":	Bert Hirsch Presents:
10:15	It": quiz program	J Anthony director	Orchestra	orphans' histories	orchestra and soloists
10:30	News: Defense talk	"Good Will Hour": John	Foreign Policy Talk:	Cab Calloway's "Quizzi-	Five Star News
10:45	J. Sears Presents	J. Anthony, director	Ambassador J. Cudahy	cale"	Army Recruiting Prgr'm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Music	News Service	'Answering You": British	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Tommy Tucker's Or.	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Govt. Officials Program	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Sonny Dunham's	Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Clyde Knight's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin": sketch	B. S. Bercovici, News	Beauty Hints
11:15	'Man I Married': sk.	Church in the Wildwood	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Organ Melodies
11:30	"Big Sister": sk	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Hawaiian Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox with
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballantine, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Melodies by Miller	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	"Life and Land": drama
2:15	"Joyce Jordan": sk.	Melodies by Miller	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros": sketch	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Don Artiste"	Organ
2:45	"Kate Hopkins": sk.	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Sports and Music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill": sk	"Ma Perkins": sketch	phia Nationals baseball	Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Sketchbook"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sports and Music
3:45	Lecture Hall	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Sports and Music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	phia Nationals baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Phila-	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Classics in Tempo	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	delphia Nationals game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Irene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Henry Calling	Dinner Music: trans	Snorts Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Best of the Week"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	Male Quartet
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Best of the Week"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu": sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Concert Miniature	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Stars of the Tonies
8:00	"Vox Pop"	"The World's Best"	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News";	Pied Piper Presents: Va-
8:15	"Vox Pop"	drama	White; orchestra	"Contact": Dave Elman	riety Show
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Boake Carter, news	Civilian Defense Prgr'm
8:45	vue": Elmer Davis	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Public Safety talk	Glen Miller's Orchestra
9:00	"Forecast": drama	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	"Forecast": drama	"Basin Street Society"	program	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	cal Album"
9:30	"Forecast": drama	News Here and Abroad	"What Burns You Up":	Colonial News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Forecast": drama	Ted Steele's Novachord	Frances Scott, m. c.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Fred Martin's Orch.	"Famous Jury Trials":	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Fred Martin's Orch.	dramatization	vocalists; chorus	Mary Small's Orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Civilian Defense	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Affairs of Tom, Dick, and	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Harry	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"A Spot in the Sky"
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	drama
11:30	Music; Charlie	Want"; records	Barry Winton's Orch.	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45	Spivak's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Barry Winton's Orch.	London, Arthur Mann	"Day's End"; News

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THE STORE FOR MEN
BOSTON

Pre-season savings of
$10.05 to $45.05 in our great August

SALE of MEN'S OVERCOATS

MADE OF IMPORTED LUXURY FABRICS!

With market conditions as they are, this sale merits your immediate attention! These coats were made from imported fabrics which were loomed in the British Isles from wools shipped to Great Britain from distant points in Australia, the Near East, Mongolia, and Africa. Two factories in this country, which for years have handled the tailoring of only the more expensive type of men's overcoats, added superb workmanship in every detail of the tailoring process.

Included are coats made from blends of pure camel hair and wool . . . coats that normally sell for $65! Button-through coats, fly-front coats, and dress coats with and without velvet collars. Single and double breasted models.

$39.95
usually $50, $60 and $65!

Usually $65, $70 and $80! Cheviots and velours in rich Australian wools! Loomed by three of the most famous mills in Great Britain! Fox Mill in the West of England, Owens & Shaw of Scotland, and Crombie Mill of Aberdeen.

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Usually $85, $95 and $100! In this group of luxury coats are velours loomed by Crombie of Aberdeen. Dress coats, fly fronts, and button-throughs.

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Usually $115 and $125! Kashmir coats loomed by Crombie of Aberdeen and James Johnson of Elgin, Scotland. The ultimate in fine men's overcoats. Soft, durable, warm. Each a "collector's piece" in any wardrobe!

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When making an important purchase such as an overcoat, remember that the good name and integrity of the seller is of the utmost importance!

If you wish

Reich's Conscript Labor Fails to Meet Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Germany still faces a severe shortage of workers despite its present program of forcing hundreds of thousands of war prisoners and conquered persons to work within the Reich, the United States Department of Commerce reveals.

Although 1,300,000 war prisoners and an even larger number of foreign workers, including released Polish war prisoners, were employed on German farms, mines, and factories at the end of April, the necessity of mobilizing new contingents of women workers is being emphasized throughout the Reich, it has been discovered.

The reasons for the continuing need for more workers is said to lie in the extension of military operations to Africa, the Balkans, and the Near East and in the increase in the numerical strength of the German armed forces during the spring. These two developments resulted in a heavy expenditure of war material and raised the requirements for food and equipment.

The Commerce Department also declares that there has been a corresponding decline in the volume of consumer goods available and rise in the cost of living in some important categories.

Rationed Goods Lacking

"These developments led to a marked shortage of both rationed and nonrationed consumer goods. It was reported that holders of 'clothing cards' found it increasingly difficult to purchase the kind of textile goods they wanted and to which they were entitled under the rationing system.

"A cause for complaint was that the consumer goods available were of a distinctly inferior quality compared with those obtainable during the first year of the war. This was particularly evident with regard to the small quantity of soap available to consumers under the present rationing system.

"Transportation difficulties as a result of large movements of troops and war material in connection with the Balkan campaign and the concentration of troops on the eastern border also affected the supply of many consumer goods," the Department writes.

Use of War Prisoners

"The utilization of prisoners of war in the German economy is claimed to have assumed greater importance as the result of special measures taken by the military and civil authorities. Two major tendencies may be observed: first, the demands of agriculture for additional labor may have been given priority over other kinds of employment, especially during the harvest season; secondly, special steps have been taken to employ skilled laborers among the prisoners so as to permit the greatest utilization of their special qualifications in the interest of the war effort.

"During the spring of 1914 a large number of prisoners who had been temporarily employed in industry were transferred back to agriculture, and it is expected that during the harvest season 65 to 70 per cent of all war prisoners will again be employed in agriculture. The total number of 'western' prisoners of war (French, British, and Belgian) employed in Germany will, it is stated, be larger than a year ago, as the result of the continuous transfer to the interior of Germany of French prisoners who were at first held for various kinds of work on French territory.

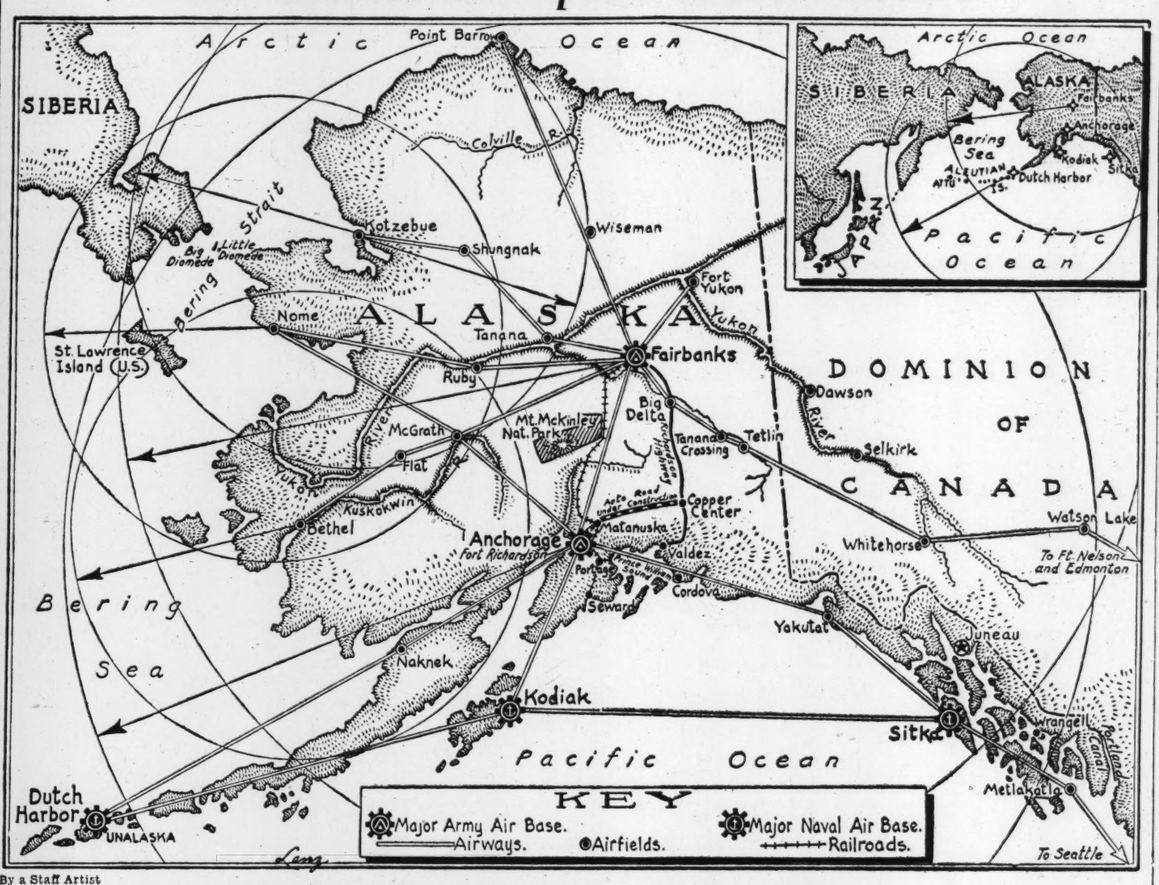
"The first major change in the basic food rations since the beginning of the war was announced in May for the four-week rationing period beginning June 2, 1941, when the meat ration for 'normal' adult consumers was reduced from 500 to 400 grams per week and the meat rations for 'heavy' and 'heaviest' workers were also curtailed proportionately. Because of small imports of fodder, compared with peacetime, the livestock population has decreased during the war. According to a leading German economic weekly, the hog population has declined from 15 to 20 per cent since the outbreak of the war.

"While official price indexes showed on the whole the same stability as during the preceding months, there is increased evidence that the maintenance of this stability requires greater efforts on the part of the price control authorities. A circulation order of the Minister of Justice published in the German press of May 22 urges the local authorities to take stronger action against increasing violation of Government price regulations and threatens violators with the imposition of heavier penalties. The Minister points out that offenses against price regulations would be considered as a felony and the public prosecutors are instructed to demand the death penalty for extreme offenses.

"The cost of living index (1913=100) showed during May the same slow but steady advance as in the preceding months, rising from 132.4 to 133.4. Since May, 1939, the official cost of living index has advanced only 5.8 per cent—a fact which calls, however, for the usual qualifications in regard to the availability of the various products and the deterioration of their quality.

"The cost of food rose from 153.1 in April to 155.9 in May mainly because of higher prices for potatoes and vegetables. The cost of clothing advanced from 153.1 to 155.9 and is 17.2 per cent higher than in May, 1939," the Commerce report revealed.

New Air Facilities Speed Alaskan Defense



By a Staff Artist

U. S. Rushes Military Program in Northern Outpost

Circular lines radiating from key air bases show sectors commanded by interlocking aerial defenses

Defense of Alaska Rests On Strategic Air Fields

Continued from Page 1

ern military sense, with which to defend itself.

Preparedness the Key

To this primary investment in a military establishment must be added the cost of maintaining it in an alert state ready to defend an invasion — perhaps tomorrow, maybe next week, a month or a year, possibly never. That it may be tomorrow, however, is the premise upon which Alaskan military developments have been projected.

Approximately 75 per cent of defense expenditure in Alaska is for aviation projects. This is hardly due either to whimsy or mere enthusiasm on the part of the military for air but rather to Alaska's geography.

Take a look at Alaska's geography for a moment. Though an area only twice as big as Texas and one fifth that of the United States, yet Alaska has a 26,000-mile coastline longer than both American seaboards. Alaska extend s from the Portland Canal, its southeastern boundary with Canada, to the Attu Island at the tip of the Aleutians, or approximately 42 degrees of longitude as compared with the 57 degrees that the United States itself covers. Alaska spreads over more degrees of latitude than the United States, approximately 30 degrees as compared with 25 in the United States. Obviously the only way to patrol such a sprawling area is by air.

Land Communications

As for ground travel in Alaska the phrase applies only to a narrow belt in central Alaska running from Fairbanks to Anchorage and Seward. Here the Government-owned railroad and the Richardson Highway parallel each other, the rails running between Fairbanks Anchorage and Seward and the road from Fairbanks to Valdez. Only in the north at Fairbanks do rail and highway meet.

But this situation is to be improved in the south. The Alaska Railroad is being diverted eastward from Portage Bay to Prince William Sound where the boats of the Government-owned Alaska Steamship Company bound up from Seattle and Juneau, the capital, will then call. A new highway is also under construction from Anchorage northeasterly through Matanuska Valley, the Federal relief colony whose sausage is now famous in Alaskan restaurants, to Copper Center on the highway north of Valdez.

Elsewhere in southwestern and northwestern Alaska and in the "Panhandle," the southeast strip along the coast, the fast method of travel is by air, It takes only four hours, for instance, by commercial air service between Fairbanks and Nome in winter, a journey that requires a month by dog team. In summer there is considerable steamer traffic along the ports in the southwestern Kushokwim area. This ceases when the ports freeze. For these reasons an invasion and defense of Alaska would be carried on primarily by air.

Construction Activity

Thus for well over a year, when defense projects began, a furious construction activity has been carried on all over the Territory. At the moment there is a usable system of air bases and fields ready in the Territory. By freeze-up time there is expected to be a usable landing strip on virtually every Alaskan field planned under defense projects.

What is being developed is a system of airways with landing fields radiating from the two principal centers of Fairbanks and Anchorage. From Fairbanks airways branch northeast to Fort Yukon, north to Wiseman and Point Barrow, northwest to Tanana, Shungmak and Kotzebue, west to Ruby and Nome, southwest to McGrath Flat and Bethel, due south to Anchorage, Valdez, and Cordova and southeast to Yukon Territory along a string of fields which is to connect with the string Canada is building from Edmonton.

From Anchorage there are routes diverging southwest to Naknek and Unalaska (Dutch harbor naval base), south to Seward and Kodiak, northwest to McGrath and Nome, and southeast, by way of Seward, to Cordova, and thence to the string of bases along the coast to Seattle.

The Inside Route

Two strings of air fields link Alaska with the United States. Both are now in process of building. The coast route is nearly an all-American route except for one stop in Prince George, British Columbia. For long range planes it is an American route. From Seattle the shorter range bombers hop to Prince George, thence to Metlakatla on Annette Island at the southeast tip of Alaska, where an air base is nearly finished. The planes then hop to the Naval base at Sitka, the old capital of Russian Alaska, which is nearly complete, to Yakutat, under construction on Yakutat Bay, and thence to Anchorage.

The inside route from Edmonton, which is being built by the Dominion of Canada under the joint Canadian-American defense plan, makes its Alaskan landfall at a field which is to be known as Boundary, near Teslin. Then there are landing strips being constructed at Tanana Crossing and Big Delta before the plane arrives in Fairbanks.

When these Canadian and American air fields are finished the shorter range pursuit and interceptor craft will be able to fly to Alaska as easily as the medium-range and long-range planes.

At Fairbanks is the Air Corps' Ladd Field, a $4,000,000 "cold weather experiment station," where the details of Arctic operation are being studied. Officers and personnel are expecting to move from their temporary wooden barracks at any moment now to modern offices is a giant hangar whose size would do credit to any at La Guardia in New York. It is a vast room about 200 feet wide, 300 feet long and 40 feet from floor to ceiling. It could store several squadrons of bombing planes yet it is too small for the giant Douglas B-19 bomber recently flight tested in California.

Space Available

Yet there is plenty of space available should the Air Corps decide to build a hangar to accommodate the B-19. The Ladd Field area is approximately 18 miles square, boasts a concrete runway, 5,000 feet long and 250 feet wide, with 5,000 more feet cleared and available on the end of the concrete. The runway stands in a cleared area 500 feet wide which is sufficient to accommodate the wing spread of the largest types of military planes. Other runways are planned.

Ranged around the big hangar in college quadrangle fashion are the officers and enlisted men's quarters. The sidewalks which connect these various dormitory buildings are also the roofs of tunnels connecting these buildings. In extremely bitter winter weather which is admittedly "uncomfortable" it is unnecessary for the personnel to go out of doors to reach any building or the hangar. The little soldier city also has complete recreation facilities for the men to enjoy themselves indoors in winter time.

Ladd Field is constructed on a vast scale yet it could be tucked in a corner of Fort Richardson at Anchorage, the $12,000,000 Alaska headquarters for the United States Army. Here Brig. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner commands a soldier city with an estimated population of nearly 12,000. This is twice the size of Anchorage which has a resident population of about 5,000. In addition there is an imported civilian labor population of approximately 2,000 which has a year's work to do yet before this vast base is completed. Anchorage is a strategic spot which controls both the sea and air approach to central Alaska.

Weather Conditions

Because it is so strategic its location overrode weather considerations. During June, for instance, there were 22 days of good flying weather recorded in Fairbanks which is in the wide valley of the Tanana River, while Anchorage in the southeast weather area had only eight days of good weather during the same period.

Elmendorf Field at Fort Richardson is only a part of the military establishment there yet it boasts 6,000-foot concrete runways. Three large hangars are also completed. Nearly 50 per cent of the 500 permanent buildings to be erected there are finished. In addition there is an anti-aircraft unit stationed there.

The sea approach to Alaska is guarded by a ring of Naval air bases under construction at Sitka, on Baranof Island, in the Panhandle, at a cost of approximately $8,000,000; a Naval air and submarine base at Kodiak, on Kodiak Island, at a cost of $15,000,000; and a Naval air and submarine base at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, at the tip of the Alaskan peninsula. The cost and details of this latter base have been kept particularly secret by the Navy Department.

Interior Bases

Many of the interior fields are being constructed by the Civil Aeronautics Board, in co-operation with the Federal Communications Commission and the United States Weather Bureau, and will be turned over to the War Department when they are finished.

The Boundary field, for instance, on the Alaskan-Yukon Territory boundary, now under construction, is a particularly difficult field to build owing to the task involved of getting tractors and grading machinery inland. It will be a 6,000-foot landing strip when finished.

At Tanana Crossing a three-runway field with 6,000-foot landing strips is under way. At Big Delta another three-runway field with strips from 4,000 to 7,000 feet long is under way. One strip has been "bulldozed," which means its earth covering has been removed, another runway has been cleared for bulldozing and a third runway is now being cleared.

At Nanana, southwest of Fairbanks, the landing area is being bulldozed. At McGrath, which is a center of cross traffic, large gasoline storage tanks are being sunk in the earth. At Nome, whose famous sands were sluiced for their gold, a new field is going in. This simultaneous development of fields is impressive because of the heavy task of getting men and material in to build them. When they are finished and the war is over Alaska will have a fine set of civil air fields.

Effectiveness of Red Armies Recalls British Experts' Praise

Continued from Page 1

them by, unaware of their presence.

Brilliant Use of Tanks

Nevertheless, here is an indication of the answers, to the questions as pieced together from information in various independent and authoritative sources.

Gen. Sir Charles Martel, Commander in Chief of Britain's Royal Armored Corps, who witnessed the Army maneuvers in Russia in 1936, said to the Soviet commander at that time: "The utilization of tanks which I observed must be considered brilliant. The material also is very good. The fact that very few tanks on the field of battle were thrown out of action as the result of failure in material during the whole maneuvers, as also the absence of accidents and forced landings of planes . . . shows that your machines are well looked after. It also demonstrates the high quality of your tank and aviation personnel."

Commended by Wavell

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell about the same time told the Russians: "Your commanding personnel has made an excellent impression on us, as also has the high level of their preparedness. The precision with which the commanders elucidate the military position is worthy of note.

"Your commanding personnel is younger in age than in a number of other armies, in particular the British Army. This is a favorable feature. The handling of your military machines at maneuvers has shown a high degree of technical knowledge."

Finnish Victory Cited

These quotations are from a booklet "The Red Army" by the Hon. Ivor Montague.

That the Russian military establishment has reached a pitch of effectiveness previously believed impossible is vouched for by eyewitnesses of the Soviets' campaign in Finland.

Mr. Geoffrey Cox, British newspaperman, in his book "The Red Army Moves" wrote: "The staff work in January surprised every observer. They had only five roads and two lines of railway upon which to bring up their supplies to the isthmus and mass their troops for attack. They had at least 20 divisions on the isthmus. These were moved up into position and changed over repeatedly without a hitch.

"During a great part of this period no brigade fought on the front for longer than three days at a time. Ammunition was piled up for use by the guns which were firing at one time 300,000 shells a day. This ammunition supply was maintained under intense fire, though not always at this rate, and continued during 46 days of offensive."

Giant Tanks Seen

There is no independent data available for comparison of the quality and quantity of Russian tanks with Germans, but Major Hopper in "The Soviet-Finnish Campaign" alluded to the giant machines with heavy armor and three big gun turrets, and Mr. Max Werner in his book, "Battle for the World" estimated that the Germans used in France last year 7,500 tanks, representing in his opinion about the total strength the Nazis had available at that time. This is 2,500 fewer than military experts figured the Soviet could muster—excluding its Far East Army—at the time of the 1936 maneuvers.

As to the degree of mechanization in Soviet forces, Mr. Montagu cites the claim of Marshal Clement Voroshiloff—one of the big three conducting Russian operations in the European field—that the average horsepower per Red soldier was 13 in 1939, while the Marshal assessed the firepower of one of his divisions—artillery, rifles, machine guns, motars and so forth—at 79½ tons of metal per minute against 58½ of the corresponding German corps.

First Move in Finland

Mr. Ion Morgan, who reported the Russo-Finnish war for Reuters News Agency, declares that a misleading impression of Red Army's state of efficiency was given in the early stages of the Finnish war by the fact that the Soviet opened the campaign with inferior troops drawn from regions where it was the most easy for the inhabitants to believe that they were being "menaced" by little Finland.

These are not accounted as the Russian regular army at all, but are associated with the Ministry of Security. The regular army is described as a very different proposition, in which the discipine is extremely strict, although social distinctions are dispensed with off duty and officers have no body servants, or, as British term them, batmen, except the cavalry officers, who have orderlies to look after their horses.

Land and Air Contact

The Russians claim that the liaison between their land and air forces is closer than that developed by any other military power, and, whether this is true or not, it is a fact that the Red Air Force is linked up directly with the Army, not under a separate ministry like Britain's R. A. F. The Red Army has a separate air arm of its own, rather on the British plan.

The Russians, of course, were pioneers of the specialized form of air and land co-operation, including the use of parachutists, and on this point Mr. Montague says: "Apart from Army men, there are hundreds of thousands of civilians trained for parachute jumping. As long as six years ago, 11,000 youngsters jumped from airplanes as a sporting feat and nearly a million jumped from parachute towers in one 12-month period."

The U. S. S. R. holds most of the altitude records.

In peace-time, squads of parachutists have been fighting forest fires. At maneuvers a thousand men, 15 light field guns, and 120 machine guns have been landed by parachute and formed up for action within eight minutes of the first man touching earth.

The usual Red parachutists' weapon is a machine gun rather heavier than the German tommy-gun.

Nazis Held Advantage

In the initial stages of the present Russo-German conflict the Nazis had the advantage, possessing more roads and railways on their side of the line than the Russians had. But as penetration deepens and communications lengthen, this advantage becomes less pronounced, while problems of maintenance of vehicles becomes more difficult.

Here the Germans may be assumed to have expected to show some superiority, in view of their long-standing reputation for industrial skill.

It is not overlooked, however, that development of mechanical agriculture by the Soviets, more than by any other people outside the United States, has given the country a network of repair stations, and men of the tank units and motorized columns have been drawn largely from men with a very different working background from those of their Muzhik fathers and grandfathers.

The vital matter of relative maintenance ability will be put to a conclusive test in future weeks, each one of which brings nearer Russia's great climatic ally, snow.

Full List of Aircraft

The Soviet has kept extremely quiet about its progress in regard to production and operation of warplanes, but it is known to have all types possessed by other countries—day and night fighters, light bombers, heavy bombers, dive bombers, Army Co-operation planes, troop carriers, tank carriers, and reconnaissance machines.

Single-seater fighters have given a fairly good account of themselves against German and Italian opposition during the Spanish civil war. It may not be without significance in this connection that last year, according to Mr. Montague, the Soviet listed 28 fresh aviation records for submission to the International Aeronautical Federation.

Two years ago Marshal Voroshiloff alluded to a Russian fighter plane capable of a speed of 312 miles an hour, with a ceiling of more than 49,000 feet, and their TB6 heavy bomber is credited with the ability to carry three tons of bombs at 280 miles per hour and to have a range of 1,250 miles with a ceiling of 28,000 feet.

There is still complete absence of corroborative evidence as to what has actually been going on in the areas of combat. But one fact fully established is that, far from being unskilled in military organization and lacking mechanical efficiency, or being deficient in astute leadership and having an air force tied together with string, they have slowed up the vaunted and tested German panzer divisions at all points and brought them to a standstill.

Clothing Scarce in Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Clothing and shoes have become so scarce in German-occupied Warsaw and its surrounding areas that they constitute the only real wealth, according to information reaching here from the Polish capital.

Some Poles have had to sell clothes belonging to the family to pay the rent and other expenses. A man's suit in fair condition brings 250 zlotys, enough to pay the rent of a first-class apartment for a month. A pair of shoes will bring as much. A light overcoat in the early spring was worth still more. Many Poles during the past year have lived by selling their clothes piece by piece. Now that source is exhausted and they do not know which way to turn.

No article of clothing nor yard of material can be bought in shops except on presentation of the ration card. And no person may even then purchase unless he has a permit from the proper authority. These stocks are so scarce that the permit is most difficult to obtain. It must be shown to the inspector's satisfaction that the would-be purchaser is down to his last pair of shoes and these must be worn out.

In the case of clothing, the restrictions are as severe, inspectors even going into homes to see that material desired is really needed.

The fact is that there is far from enough textiles in the shops to permit the sale of the wholly inadequate allotted clothing rations. Hence the continual worry about clothes and the careful treasuring of them.

An order has gone out that on Oct. 1 all German and Polish state and local employees in the Government General are to appear in uniforms now being made ready. These are similar in color to the German and are to bear the swastika design—the first time Poles have been required to wear this. The employees must themselves pay for the uniforms and turn in their old Polish uniforms to the German central office for rehabilitation of worn clothing.

Food prices go higher and higher. Without going into details, some idea may be had from the cost of bread which is quoted as 12 zlotys (about $1.60) for 2.2 pounds. People go out from the cities and towns into the country in search of food.

"Foraging" has become one of the practices which, though prohibited by the German authorities, nevertheless goes on under cover. The foragers are usually women who go out into the country in an attempt to glean items of food which it has become impossible to procure in the city.

The one great danger in this practice is that the "forager" may be discovered by the German authorities and put to work in some other section of the country before being able to communicate with the family which is left behind.

Skyline Stations Urge 'Gas' Saving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Motorists visiting the Virginia Skyline Drive were surprised when they saw signs on the eight gasoline stations there which read:

"It is your patriotic duty to conserve gas and oil. Have your motor checked, drive conservatively. Avoid sudden and numerous stops. The national emergency demands your co-operation. Your Government will require it if you fail to do your part now."

Concessions on the drive depend entirely upon motor traffic for business.

So far as could be ascertained, this is the first effort in Virginia made by private business to curtail the use of gas and oil in compliance with requests from Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes that consumption be cut by one-third.

New York Cab Firm Hires Women Drivers

NEW YORK (AP)—Evelyn A. Barrett, widowed mother of one child; became a taxicab driver as a hack company sought to make replacements caused by the national defense effort.

The firm, the Cornelia Taxicab Company, plans to hire 20 more women for its daylight shifts.

Applicants must have dependents, or husbands who are in the armed services. Driving ability is the paramount requisite but good looks won't be a drawback, the company said.

U. S. Army Eats Better Than Ever

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The American soldier today is not only the best-fed soldier in the world, declares the National Dairy Council here, he's better fed than 60 per cent of the people back home.

Of course, the Council's partcular interest is in the fact that Army rations now call for milk, as well as fruits, vegetables and eggs. The American soldier hasn't always had milk on his menu though. Only during one war in United States History, the Revolution, was fresh milk listed in the rations. From then on up to the present milk was not mentioned in the Army menu. Even as recently as the World War, the Council notes, official rations contained no fresh milk, and only a half-ounce of butter as compared with two ounces today.

Lt. Col. Paul Logan of the United States Quartermaster General's office said here recently: "We know that milk is the most nearly perfect food."

Russian Oil Lost By Nazis in War

By the Canadian Press

London, Aug. 9

Ministry of Economic Warfare sources stated that Germany lost oil supplies of about 1,000,000 tons a year when the war with Russia started.

In the 18 months before its invasion of Russia, they said, manganese and chromium were supplied by Russia and traffic from other countries along the Trans-Siberian Railway brought the total import value to well above £500,000 a year.

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What Nazis Have Done to Europe

Continued from Page 1

000,000 out of forced labor. The yearly profit surpasses the one and a half billion mark.

Campaign of Confiscation

Other forms of relative destruction are confiscation, borrowing, and taxation. The confiscation of gold and foreign exchange in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and France is said to have yielded $1,700,000,000. The confiscation of Jewish property in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, and of non-Jewish property in Poland has been computed at $5,000,000,000. Occupation costs and taxes imposed upon France, Holland, Norway, Czechoslovakia, and that part of Poland which was incorporated into Germany amount to $3,900,000,000 a year. Over and beyond its contribution to the exorbitant taxes, Czechoslovakia had to "lend" Germany $220,000,000, and the Dutch Treasury was forced to finance the excess of exports to Germany over imports from there. That means another $600,000,000 yearly profit for the Nazis.

Denmark was not forgotten in the looting-drive. It had not only to deliver its $11,200,000 worth of bacon, butter and egg stocks, but also to pay $240 a month to large numbers of German soldiers as are sent to Denmark on vacation. Up to 30,000 soldiers at a time are enjoying this hospitality. From Greece all stocks of tobacco, resins, turpentine, oil, and minerals were removed to Germany. The equipment and tools of the dismantled factories as well as Greek rolling stock went the same way.

The above figures add up to $12,500,000,000 of which $6,000,000,000 represent an annual income for the Third Reich. This annual contribution alone is 12 times the amount which Germany ought to have paid under the Dawes Plan. But not even these staggering sums reveal the total of destruction in favor of Germany. The two most serious items on the debit-side of the European balance-sheet are the crippling of agriculture in Northwestern Europe and of industry all over the continent.

Farm Stock Depleted

During the past year the number of Danish cattle has been reduced from 3,300,000 to 2,600,000. The immediate result has been a drop in the production of butter from 200,000 tons to 120,000 tons. Danish pigs were reduced from 2,900,000 to 1,400,000, and hens from 13,000,000 to 6,000,000.

In Holland the number of poultry dropped from 29,000,000 to 6,000,000. The ensuing shortage of eggs drove thousands of Dutch children to plunder the nests of plovers, curlews, water-hens, and gulls. Whereupon the Netherland Union for Protection of Birds protested this practice which threatened to extinguish completely certain species of birds. In Norway a quarter of the cattle—350,000 out of 1,400,000—had to be slaughtered because of lack of foodstuffs.

All the factories in the annexed, protected, and occupied countries have been subordinated to German industry. Their production in kind, not in quantity, was strictly regulated. Austrian iron works which, prior to the Anschluss, produced some hundred different kinds of iron goods, are now restricted to the production of 10 different kinds—the remaining 90 being the exclusive domain of German, Czech, or Alsatian plants. The same has applied to the famous Austrian textile mills and to practically all factories in Europe. They have become mere cogs in the mechanism of the New European Order.

All this is destruction in so far as the conquered nations are not only robbed of their products, but also of their means to replace them, and of the labor necessary for that purpose. The moment Hitler's artificial construction collapses, nearly all the European countries will find themselves wholly or partially disabled. Hundreds of cities will have been destroyed, large agricultural areas devastated, livestock reduced to a fraction of its original number, reserves of food and vital raw materials depleted, national industries destroyed in order to be integrated in the German economy, substantial accumulations of wealth dispersed, and the legal situation hopelessly confused.

It is under such conditions as these that the work of reconstruction will have to be set in motion.

Want to 'Adopt' War Captive? Prisoners Seek Food Boxes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—From a war prisoners' camp somewhere in Germany came a postal card addressed to the American Red Cross on which the carefully printed script read:

"I am a Royal Air Force officer, age 20 years. I should be very pleased if you could arrange for someone in your city to 'adopt me' and possibly send a food parcel. Any letters are very welcome . . ."

The name of the college-age pilot may not be given. But he is one of 3,000,000 prisoners — mainly British, Canadian, Australian, French, Polish, Yugoslav, together with a few Norwegians, Greeks, and Czechs—behind the barbed wire of war prisoner camps here and there in Germany.

The American Red Cross is receiving numerous similar cards since word is getting about through the prison camps that it is sending food boxes. Eighty thousands have been sent and another 20,000 are being packed.

And here's one sample of the way news of these packages traveled. One postal card writer said:

"I am a British prisoner of war in Germany, having served in the British forces in France. Another prisoner who is an American has advised me to write to you asking you to put me on your Red Cross parcels list."

Boxes Acknowledged

Cards of acknowledgement and letters are just beginning to come in.

The food packages that are being sent are standardized, weigh 11 pounds and cost $2.75 to pack. The contents have been carefully chosen by nutrition experts to supply known deficiencies in prison diet.

Here's what is in them:

One 14½ ounce can of irradiated evaporated milk, one 8-ounce package of hard-tack, one 8-ounce tin of cheese, one 8-ounce tin of instant cocoa, one 15-ounce tin of sardines, one 12-ounce tin of pork, one 12-ounce tin of corned beef, two 6-ounce sweet chocolate bars, one 4-ounce package of granulated sugar, one 7-ounce jar of powdered orange concentrate (Vitamin C), one 16-ounce package of prunes, one 4-ounce can of coffee.

The food boxes are shipped to Lisbon. There a delegate of the International Red Cross puts them aboard a special boat bound for a Mediterranean port and from there they go by rail to Geneva. The International Red Cross, located in Geneva, forwards them to the German camps.

Boxes not addressed to an individual prisoner are distributed by the camp leader to the neediest prisoners. In each box are two cards.

Poles Least Fortunate

The prisoner who receives the package signs them. One, a white card, is intended for the Red Cross files and the other, a buff one, can be sent to the donor.

If more than one prisoner shares in a package, they all sign. And some cards have been signed by seven—even 14 prisoners. After all, the number of packages sent is a long way from 3,000,000.

The British and Canadian prisoners are the most fortunate in having someone to look after them and the Poles the least fortunate. The latter have virtually no one else to look to but Americans.

At the request of the British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross is trying to supply the British and Canadian prisoners with a box at frequent intervals. Using the assembly line idea women volunteers are packing about 3,000 boxes a day. Part of these go into storage and the others—about 10,000 a week—are sent by American boat to Lisbon.

Packages may be dispatched through the American Red Cross to individual British prisoners simply by filling out an address blank at local Red Cross Headquarters and paying the $2.75. But individual packages may only be sent prisoners of other nationalities when the prisoner himself has sent an address label to the donor.

Germans Started System

The Germans inaugurated this system because of the great difficulty of handling individually addressed packages due to the numerous nationalities and the large number of prisoners. Because of this complication, would-be donors are asked to contribute funds for packages to be distributed to prisoners of war identified as to nationality only.

It takes about two months to get back the acknowledgement cards from the camps after the packages have been distributed. These cards are just now beginning to trickle in and 1,839 have been received. Five hundred and twenty-eight are from British, 609 from Polish, 288 from Belgian and 414 from French prisoners.

Names from postal cards the American Red Cross receives from prisoners asking that they be added to the food box list are sent to the International Headquarters in Geneva and parcels are sent on to the prisoner from the stock on hand.

Distribution of packages is observed by visiting delegates to the prison camps from the International Red Cross and also by visits of officials of the American Embassy in accord with the International Red Cross treaties.

In addition to food packages the American Red Cross has sent to the prison camps 5,000 clothing packages containing underwear, socks, shirt, soap and tooth brush as well as in bulk, 54,000 sweaters, socks, mufflers, 110,000 pounds of soap and 7,000 pairs of shoes.

Canadian Navy Women's Group

OTTAWA (CP) — Canada's growing Navy will follow the lead of Army and Air Force to establish its own official Women's Auxiliary unit.

Because the Navy is a young service in Canada and growing rapidly, scope for women will, however, be more limited than in the other two armed services.

Rear Admiral Percy W. Nelles, Chief of Naval Staff explains that:

"In some jobs where you might expect women could be used—as cooks or as telegraph or wireless operators in the Signal Service—we must use men because the apprenticeship in these lines is for men who will go on active service.

"However, I know women will be extremely useful in the types of positions which we will have available, and they will release some men for service elsewhere. We will be using women for all sorts of transport work. Cars, ambulances and trucks can have women drivers, while most important will be the development of our own nursing service along much the same lines as the Army nursing service."

Clerical work of various kinds and certain other shore duties will be available when plans are finally complete and recruiting can begin, Admiral Nelles said.

So far, the uniform for women in the new service has not been designed.

"The Wrens" will complete the women's auxiliaries in the Dominion. The Canadian Women's Army Corps soon will enlist 1,500 women, and the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force has set its first objective at 2,000.

Farmers Store Own Wheat

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 9 (AP)—Railroads clamped an embargo on wheat shipped to Kansas City elevators for storage, but that didn't stump Kansas and Missouri farmers.

They hauled out carpenter tools and constructed hundreds of new bins and renovated old farm buildings. Many such storage facilities were erected even before the harvest started by far-sighted operators. With cash market and Government loan prices flirting with dollar-plus figures, they refused to chance weather loss by dumping valuable grain on the ground.

With the 1941 winter harvest virtually completed, a survey disclosed today that with the exception of the Garden City, Kan., area, where a small amount was so stored, no wheat was piled on the ground in Kansas this year, as in years past.

Although a majority of public elevators are nearly filled, the survey showed an acute storage problem is practically nonexistent in the two States. Besides the farmers' own bins, a small but constant movement of wheat into consumptive channels and a disappointing yield in some areas has helped the storage situation.

Railroads, mindful of defense program needs and wary of tying up their cars with wheat, placed the embargo in effect July 14. Receipts at Kansas City immediately dropped to less than 500 cars a day from a daily run of between 1,000 and 2,000 cars. Yesterday only 151 cars were received.

Grain stored in Kansas City public elevators yesterday totaled 42,216,918 bushels. Wheat comprised 39,758,802 bushels of that amount.

Total elevator capacity is around 45,280,000 bushels.

Historical Group Plans New Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Jay Winston Johns, owner of Ash Lawn, James Monroe's former home atop a mountain within sight of Charlottesville, was appointed Chairman of a committee of the Albemarle County Historical Society to accumulate material of historic interest to the county.

Others named to the committee were Mrs. James K. Symmers, Cammann C. Duke, Mrs. John N. Stearns, G. T. Godwin, Mrs. Edgar H. McPherson and Chesley A. Haden.

Dr. Leslie J. Capon, at the quarterly meeting of the society, reported that the Peoples Bank of Charlottesville has agreed to cooperate with the organization in the publication of a pamphlet on the writings and recollections of James Alexander, which will be edited by Miss Mary Rawlins.

Fewer Barrels Used By Apple Growers

RICHMOND, Va.—A steady decline in the use of barrels by apple growers and an increase in truck shipments are indicated by a report made by the Virginia State Co-operative Crop Reporting Service from 28 cold storage plants in the State.

These "coolers" had a total of 3,612,512 bushels of apples stored during the 1940-41 season. The percentage stored in various kinds of containers were: Barrels, 4.6 per cent; baskets, 70.2; boxes, 22.1, and crates, 3.1. For the 1939-40 season, 18.0 per cent were stored in barrels, 66.2 per cent in baskets, 14.6 per cent in boxes, and 1.2 per cent in crates.

Learning American Ways

By a Staff Photographer

Sir Gerald and Lady Campbell of Britain

Sir Gerald is back in the United States after a quick trip to England to decide upon methods of giving the war news to Americans in the way they like it, without endangering the military situation. "Who gets what news" tells the story of Sir Gerald's task, and perhaps Lady Campbell offers some very helpful suggestions.

A Man Very Much in the World News

NEW YORK (AP)—Back in the United States after his flying trip to England to consult on the problem of "who gets what news" from Britain, Sir Gerald Campbell is at work on the task of beating Germany to the headlines.

Sir Gerald, transferred from his post as second in command of the British Embassy in Washington, is the first Director-General of British information services in the United States.

He is aiding to relax British news restrictions, and speed up official British announcements, so that the milkman in Omaha and the miller in Minneapolis might more readily know what's being done in, to and by Britain.

It is Britain's obligation, he said, to tell America what Britain is producing in her factories, what she is doing with American aid, what her position is economically and militarily. This news, he went on to say, would supplement "the wonderful work" of American correspondents in the British Isles who are doing "a great deal more than our own ministry and departments can give straightway and send over."

This accelerated and expanded flow must carry authentic information, not propaganda, he says, adding: "I hate that word—propaganda." Sir Gerald acknowledges that he will depend greatly upon America's reporters, city editors and newspaper readers for guidance and suggestion.

These Problems

First, he will delve into these problems: What do American readers want Britain to tell them? How quickly must they have the news? How can a corresponding change be made in British policies regulating war reports?

Germany, Sir Gerald says somewhat sadly, has served up wartime news piping hot and fresh, while Britain's news through its ministry sometimes has been stale and tardy. While Germany hit the banner lines, he went on to say, Britain, dealing with the same event, released its announcements sometimes days later—after the news edge had been rubbed off by Germany and the story had thus lost some of its appeal.

"Somehow or other we have got to put our story across so that people can see our side of it," said the trim little career diplomat to newspapermen who crowded his skyhigh offices in Radio City. "That is why I want to find out how to do it."

"We must give you more news, and I hope it will be as hot as possible. It will be my endeavor to give you all the news of what is going on, of what is being done, and of what is happening to the goods you are sending."

Though censorship must be strictly retained—"we want to keep the Germans guessing as much as we can"—America must be kept fully aware of the "very serious situation" in Britain. This is his task as he sees it.

"In the past we haven't really done all the informative work we should have done or might have done because we have been wanting you to form your own opinions on an extremely difficult problem, the problem whether you would aid us and what aid you would give."

Long accustomed to American traditions, manners and means, he says he believes Britain's defensive position makes it more difficult, compared with Germany's offensive position, to speed up and enlarge the flow of news through the Ministry.

"The Germans are doing the attacking and the Germans do not mind if this news turns out to be wrong," he said. "But we do mind. We want our news to be authentic and hot. It is difficult to reach that stage."

Up and Down

Sir Gerald will go up and down and across the land to study news tranmission problems, news tastes, and sectional influences upon news selection. He will consider the establishment in the country's principal cities of branch information offices to serve as clearing houses for regional questions concerning Britain's war effort. The American office, he said, would serve more as a relay point between Americans and British news sources than as a point of origin for news.

In the hands of Britons who understand this country and its peoples, Sir Gerald will place the fulfillment of his task.

"It's no use bringing an Englishman here and telling him to get on with the job if he doesn't know America. He has got to take some time to get to know you. I guess that is why they have chosen me for the job."

This is the little Englishman who has been compared with Mark Twain's Connecticut Yankee, the fictional American who won a place for himself in the Court of King Arthur.

Sir Gerald came to Yankee land and spoke "softly, pleasantly, flowingly . . . so that he gradually wove a spell."

Twenty years in the United States as Consul in New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco and as Minister in Washington have almost made an American of him.

Gray-haired, gray-eyed, gray-mustached, he is a cool, imperturbable man who apparently lacks deep emotion or humor. But put him at a banquet table speaker's stand and see what happens.

With embarrassed shyness, he disarms his listeners. Then he transforms a routine assembly into an occasion of shrewd comment and gentle satire. Suddenly, like a shot in the dark, he lets loose a phrase or drops a sparkling quip, and the American audience is his.

The atmosphere and the peoples of this country, he said with satisfaction, make him articulate. There is something in the air, he remarked, that makes a man throw off his natural reserve.

As a career diplomat, Sir Gerald has seen continuous service since 1907 when he became Vice Consul in Rio de Janeiro. Since then, he has ranged north through the United States and Canada, with other assignments in the Belgian Congo, Venice, and Addis Ababa.

Housing for Defense Tied To Long-Term Requirements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Emergency housing must be co-ordinated with long-range plans if postwar "ghost towns" and tumble-down areas are to be avoided in the United States and Canada, a symposium of housing experts, builders and teachers today had decided at a Teachers College forum held here under the auspices of the Columbia University Summer Session.

At the same time, both a Canadian and a United States expert urged the greater use of prefabricated houses in areas where homes were expected to be temporary or where relocation was to be carried out eventually.

The forum participants, Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, Chairman of the National Committee on Housing Education; Dr. Samuel H. Prince, Chairman of the Nova Scotia Housing Commission; Robert L. Davison, Director of Housing Research of the Pierce Foundation, and Prof. Harold Clark of Teachers College, agreed that more housing must be built immediately to provide proper environment for defense workers.

Housing and Defense

Few persons appreciate how greatly adequate housing can contribute to defense production in the United States, Mrs. Rosenman declared. As instancing the need, she cited the case of one Kearny, N. J., shipbuilding plant which will soon have increased its manpower from 4,000 to 30,000 men. Yet, she stressed, only 700 homes are being built for these workers.

"In some sections of the country workers are commuting 60 to 80 miles a day over traffic-choked roads to live in obsolete farm houses with eight or nine families sqeezed into each house," she continued. "Men sleep on pool tables or in shifts with six or eight in a room. Rents have skyrocketed, doubling, tripling or quadrupling themselves.

"You ask what you can do to remedy these conditions," she said to the teachers assembled. "You are in direct contact with people, with members of civic, labor, farm, business and consumer organizations. You can do much if you awaken interest in housing improvement. Urge private industry to build quantities of rental housing for the greatest market which now actually presents itself in the real estate field—for the moderate- and low-income family.

"Determine the lowest income group that can be supplied by private industry and when Government takes up the cudgels for others beneath that level, see to it that your community fully understands that Government must do it; that it must give Government the needed support."

How Canada is providing against "ghost towns" in the postwar decade by building demountable houses to meet the emergency was described by Dr. Prince. When industrial embarkation points and export centers were found to be undermanned, it was soon discovered that the bottleneck was housing, he declared. This led to the establishment of wartime Housing Limited, a Government-owned company, which now is constructing thousands of homes from Halifax to Fort William.

"The houses," he continued, "are demountable and of three different types, and use four types of exterior finish, in addition to being painted in various colors to avoid regimentation. Built in pre-fabricated sections, they are bolted together rather than nailed and are heavily insulated. They can be quickly erected at the rate of eight a day."

Carrying forward the argument for pre-fabricated construction, Mr. Davison said its advantages included the fact that maximum costs could be worked out in advance and construction itself could be speeded.

"There is also the fact," he added, "that upon the conclusion of the expected use of these houses, the buildings can be sold for salvage material, or if there is then a demand for permanent dwellings in some defense areas, clapboard may be applied to the exterior, oak floor laid over the temporary pine floor, and interior trim and equipment added."

Sweden Standing Firm Against Subversive Moves

By M. Lorimer Moe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cut off from its nearest potential ally, Soviet Russia, and hemmed in now on all sides by Nazi Germany and its occupied territory, neutral Sweden faces a heightened menace in dealing with subversive elements and foreign espionage.

That the Government is still determined to maintain as long as possible its stand against all such elements without reference to their origin or the stripe of the power in whose service they are engaged is indicated by a current dispatch from Stockholm telling of a Swedish Supreme Court decision confirming the conviction of three Swedish Nazis on charges of conspiracy to commit high treason.

The three defendants were arrested early in the Spring when Swedish police unearthed and smashed a Nazi-supported spy ring in Gothenburg. Several others apprehended at the same time were tried summarily and are serving prison sentences ranging from a few monts to several years each.

Convictions Upheld

Of the three whose convictions were appealed to the highest court, Carl-Johan Torin has been sentenced to three years of hard labor, Ernest Renhammar must serve four years in prison, and Oskar Lind has been given an eight-month prison term. All three were found guilty of conspiring to commit treason. Renhammar and Lind were convicted of the added offense of spying for the Nazis. German-born Herbert Pott was also arrested in the general Nazi roundup in Gothenburg.

The Supreme Court's action in the case of the Nazi spies is a sequel to the Communist roundup of a few weeks ago which netted, among many others, Ernest Wollweber, former Communist Deputy in the German Reichstag, whose activities in international intrigue were spotlighted in the recent best-seller, "Out of the Night," by Jan Valtin.

During May, while this writer was still in Sweden, there were many arrests of both German and Russian agents. Most sensational event of its kind during that period was the apprehension of a well-known civil servant employed in the Department of Commerce. Under observation for many weeks, he was caught red-handed in a Stockholm restaurant in the act of delivering Swedish Government trade secrets to an employee of the Russian legation.

British Spies Arrested

Since the war there have also been arrests of British spies, but the major task of the political division of the Swedish police system has been to keep an eye on those employed by Germany and Russia.

Formation of a fifth column—in the form of treasonable intercourse between Swedish citizens and the representatives of a designing foreign power—has been attempted in Sweden. But it is not regarded as dangerous because there is at present no outstanding Nazi or Communist in Sweden to knit into a Nation-wide organization those elements which might be disposed to betray their country. Swedish Nazis as well as Communists have worked openly and their identities are known. Their movements are carefully observed by police.

One of our most widely circulated news magazines solemnly announced last week the discovery that the Nazi Party is openly recruiting members in Sweden and has so far been successful in bringing aged Explorer Sven Hedin into the Nazi camp. As early as last June it was reported that Sven Hedin was one of a handful of prominent Swedes who have been pro-Nazis ever since Hitler's advent to power. Explorer Hedin has always been an admirer of Germany and things German. The Swedes apologize for his views today and point out that as an octogenarian, he is hardly timber to become a Swedish führer.

Thus it is with other domestic exponents of the various forms of totalitarianism. No single Swedish Nazi or Communist has yet gained sufficient following or influence to be a serious menace to his country from within.

After encountering the hundreds of German "tourists," "journalists" and "businessmen" who literally fill certain Stockholm hotels and restaurants, the writer asked many Swedish officials and editors if the imported "fifth column" was gaining a substantial number of Swedish recruits.

Sweden Comes First

There is no evidence of it, was the invariable response at that time. The Swedes are too intensely Swedish and too individualistic to accept passively any foreign leadership.

Certainly there is no Nazi leader in Sweden who has a political following equal to that commanded by Major Vidkun Quisling in Norway prior to the German invasion. No Nazi has ever gained a seat—as a member of the National Socialist party—in either house of the Swedish parliament. This is really noteworthy in view of the fact that even the Communists have been able, from time to time, to elect a few of their number due to Sweden's system of proportional representation.

Generally speaking, the native Swedish Nazis have held little political significance and their activities are constantly under official scrutiny.

To continue to suppress Nazi activities without incurring the ire of a Germany upon whose mercy it is now virtually dependent, is the grave problem now facing the Swedish Government.

Sweden's Position

With the Nazi invasion of Russia and the consequent Nazi troop penetration of Finland, Sweden is now completely encircled by the Reich, and cut off from its potential ally, Russia. The writer of the accompanying article, who recently revisited Sweden for an intensive study of the country, analyzes Sweden's efforts to combat subversive activity in the light of the new changes. He wrote a series of articles on Sweden for The Christian Science Monitor in June.

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The Week in Focus: Far East Tense on Thailand; Nazis Claim Gains in Russia

U. S. Senate Lengthens Draft; Norway Under 'Civil Siege'

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The scales in the world struggle between totalitarian aggression and the free peoples appeared to oscillate uncertainly this week, with Germany, Italy, and Japan placing heavy propaganda weights of disputed value on their side.

Berlin contends that Russian resistance—one of the most decisive factors in this phase of the war—is all but exhausted.

In four communiqués that broke Berlin's heavy silence regarding the course of operations on the eastern front, Hitler—for his hand visibly accentuated the flourishes—claimed damage to the Red Army that caused many neutral observers to smile.

Yet world headlines picked up the Nazi figures, and Berlin gloated over this propaganda display. Regardless of how close Germany's statistics came to the facts, it was generally agreed that Hitler needed some blazing propaganda of triumph to revive German morale, and to impress Japan.

The second most decisive factor at this moment—Anglo-American collaboration with specific reference to the Far East—was focused on Thailand.

Japanese pressure enabled Hitler to add some weights to the scales in his strategy of keeping America and Britain tied up in the Pacific. He counts on Japan to do this so that he may have time to defeat the Russian armies, immobilize or invade the British Isles, and win the Battle of the Atlantic.

The British Admiralty reported the lowest month of losses to merchant shipping in more than a year.

Japan exerted a visible nuisance value, causing Britain to pour reinforcements into Singapore and Burma.

Two heavy United States cruisers put in at Brisbane, Australia, on a training cruise. Their commander, Vice-Admiral Sherwoode A. Taffinder, told Australians that they could expect to see more American warships in those waters.

China massed an army for defense of the Burma Road if Japan should strike from Indo-China into Thailand, the last buffer between Japanese and British possessions.

Where the balance lies in this vast world struggle remains to be more visibly manifested in coming weeks, months, possibly years. But some democratic observers, encouraged by the unexpected stiffness of Russian resistance and by the time gained for organizing the military power of all the Allies and the industrial power of America, perceived a slow, steady turn in favor of the Allies.

Mysterious Battle of Russia

White mists over the Pripet Marshes could not conceal or blur the landscape more effectively than two of the world's most high-pressure propaganda agencies—Nazi and Soviet—hide the course of events along the eastern front in their fog of conflicting claims.

Military analysts whose sources of reliable information were admittedly scanty when available at all, expressed frank puzzlement over the German tactics. If, as Berlin claimed, the battle of Smolensk on the central front before Moscow had been won why was not this break through exploited in classic German style with an avalanche of infantry pouring through the breach?

Moscow's explanation was that the Smolensk spearhead had been broken, and that the Nazis were turning north and south in efforts to find weaker links in the Soviet defense chain.

Berlin emphasized that its strategic aim is destruction of the Red Army's powers of resistance, and that occupation of large land areas does not interest the High Command at this stage of operations.

Panzers Swing South

To a victory-hungry and increasingly restive Nazi following, the Hitler field headquarters issued a categorical statement that "the army group of Field Marshal General von Bock victoriously concluded the great battle of Smolensk."

Kiev, rich capital of the Ukraine, and the southern Red forces defending Kiev, appeared to have been singled out as objectives of the next smash. Panzer units ranged deeply into the Ukraine south of Kiev.

Moscow admitted the German advance, but insisted that the main line was unbroken.

In the north, other Panzers broke through south of Leningrad.

At week's end, the long stalement along the 2,000-mile front appeared to be merging into a new phase as yet only vaguely outlined.

Several times in its communiqués the Nazi High Command acknowledged Russian fighting qualities, speaking of the "extremely tough and bitter fighting opponent," "this stout opponent," and "stubborn resistance."

Soviet warplanes bombed Berlin.

Gargantuan Claims

In "documentation" of its contention that the Red Army is crumbling and that its leadership has fallen into "hopeless confusion" — a claim advanced earlier in the campaign, incidentally—Berlin cited these alleged Soviet losses:

Prisoners: 895,000.

Total Soviet killed and wounded: "Many times the number of prisoners." DNB, official German news agency, estimated that 3,000,000 had been killed. This brings the German figure for total Russian losses to roughly 4,000,000 men.

Tanks: 13,145.

Artillery: 10,388 pieces.

Aircraft: 9,082.

Moscow countered with figures that were not specific as to whether the word "casualties" included prisoners, although evidently that was the intention:

Casualties: German, 1,500,000; Russian, 600,000.

Tanks: German, 6,000; Russian, 5,000.

Guns: German, 8,000; Russian, 7,000.

Aircraft: German, 6,000; Russian, 4,000.

As the cockney news vendor might say when selling these "news" reports, "You pyes your money and you tykes your chyce."

America: Draft, Taxes, 'Gas'

While the land war abroad neared a stage that seemed crucial, and while the Far East became daily more critical with its implications of naval war in the Pacific, America pressed ahead to a new period of sacrifice.

The House of Representatives passed, 369 to 30, the largest tax bill in the Nation's history. Leaving off the cents, it comes to $3,206,200,000.

Income taxes for the medium salary range will be just about trebled over last year, under the House version.

Even so, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau told Congress an "all-out" tax bill is needed, since defense costs are skyrocketing. Lower salary brackets, now exempt, face their first income taxes.

Three months were required for the House to reach this vote, and now the Senate takes over to write its own text.

The Senate completed preliminary action on the controversial draft bill. By a vote of 45 to 30, Senators decided to add 18 months beyond the present year of compulsory military service. In a last-minute amendment, the Senate added $10 a month to the pay of draftees, and enlisted personnel of the National Guard and Regular Army, after one year's service.

Changes in the Senate draft bill were anticipated when the House ends its debate.

Deferment of men 28 and over as of last July 1, and release from service of men in that age group, passed both Houses and was sent to the President.

The first "gasless" nights on the Atlantic seaboard resulted in a rush of early buying. Disappointed, Administrator Ickes expressed hope that the situation would settle down to a substantial saving. If not achieved on a voluntary basis, officials add, savings will be compelled by rationing.

Japan: How Far to Rubicon?

Elastic in Far Eastern affairs, like the rubber supply route from America across the Pacific to Indonesia, stretched toward an apparent breaking point.

Japanese occupation of advanced bases in French Indo-China proceeded rapidly. Next-door on the west, Thailand found itself caught as the last neutral between Japanese and British armies.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Britain warned Japan that aggressive action toward Thailand would "give rise to a most serious situation between Great Britain and Japan."

The London Times included Siberian Vladivostok as well as Thailand among points where British resistance to further Japanese aggression could be expected.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, back from vacation, replied to an official Japanese charge of "encirclement" by America, Britain, China, and the Netherlands East Indies. The Secretary said Japan is encircled, if at all, by results of its own aggressive actions.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State before Secretary Hull returned, rebuked Vichy for yielding to Japan in Indo-China.

London indicated that its decision on whether to fight Japan over Thailand would be governed largely by how far the United States would go in forcible action. Both the democracies pledged arms to Thailand if Japan is resisted. Should Thailand be occupied, Japan would have no place else to go without running into British, American, Netherlands, Chinese, or Russian armies.

Thailand "declined with thanks" any potential offers of alien protection.

So Japan seemed to be headed toward a Rubicon.

Oriental Rescue

Prompt action by the crew of the United States gunboat Luzon in the Whangpoo River near Shanghai saved a Japanese sailor who had fallen overboard from a passing launch. In the night searchlights picked out the sailor, who was taken from the water into a motorboat. Japanese officers thanked Lieut. Commander G. M. Brooke, captain of the Luzon.

Swiss Freedom

Surrounded by subjugated Nations, Switzerland this week celebrated 650 years of national independence.

Sturdy mountaineers from Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden led the national observance. They expressed sober determination to maintain their heritage.

In cantons and towns the Swiss assembled, often in open-air meeting places presided over by majestic peaks. There they still practice direct democracy as contrasted with representative democracy. Their system of present voting by citizens in some of the smaller cantons corresponds to the original New England town meetings.

Norway: Civil Siege

Friction between the Norwegian people and the occupying Nazis was reported by the Norwegian news agency in London. Joseph Terboven, Nazi Commissioner for Norway, and high S.S. officers and civilian experts visited Bergen to investigate in an atmosphere of tension.

From Stockholm on Aug. 2 newspapers reported that a state of civil siege had been proclaimed in Norway, and that German police had taken over all power in that country. Inhabitants were ordered to turn in radio receiving sets, it was said.

The Nazi precautions were reputedly taken in view of rumors that the British were planning a counter-invasion of Norway, as well as because of increasing Norwegian resistance.

Anti-German manifestations are also reported from Belgium.

Thumbscrews on Vichy

Signs of reviving French resistance to Nazi demands were countered by intensified Nazi pressure on Vichy. Control over raw materials vital to French industry in both the occupied and unoccupied zones is the lever reportedly being used with new effectiveness.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, Vichy's commander in North Africa, was ordered to submit all questions of general policy to Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, who then will issue instructions under terms of a decree issued Aug. 5. Since Admiral Darlan is classed as more favorable to the Nazi than General Weygand, pressure from Berlin was seen in this move. General Weygand flew to Vichy for consultations.

Amid rumors of Nazi demands for bases in France's North African colonies, comparable to those exacted by Japan in Indo-China, Vichy officially notified Washington that the French would keep their own counsel on means for defending their empire. Secretary Hull awaited more specific assurances from Vichy that Dakar and other bases essential to defense of the Western Hemisphere would not be given to a hostile power.

Lewis, Milwaukee Journal

The Copper Will Get You If You Don't Watch Out

Kuhn, Indianapolis News

How Big an Appetite?

The Oregonian

"Hello, Adolf, I'm already in Moscow, where are you?"

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President:

Spent the week cruising aboard the yacht Potomac in New England waters.

White House sent to Congress his message urging ratification of an extension of the interstate oil compact to conserve oil and gasoline. It also sent his veto of a $320,000,000 defense highway program.

Senate:

Concluded Congressional action on the bill deferring men over 27 from military service.

Voted to override President's veto of defense highway bill.

Approved conference report on bill authorizing withholding Government cotton and wheat from the market during the emergency.

Passed resolution declaring the national interest imperilled; authorized the extension of compulsory military service for 18 months to a total of two and a half years, and voted an increase of $10 a month for soldiers after one year in the Army.

House:

Passed the $3,206,200,000 tax bill after eliminating the mandatory joint income tax return by husbands and wives.

Approved the conference report on the bill deferring men over 27 from military service.

Passed the draft-property bill.

Completed Congressional action on the bill authorizing $275,000,000 for flood control and navigation projects.

Passed bill authorizing extension of naval service under future enlistments of re-enlistments.

Completed Congressional action on bill authorizing $22,600,000 development of facilities for lighter-than-air craft.

Sustained President Roosevelt's veto of the $320,000,000 defense highway bill.

Banking and Currency Committee held hearings on price control bill with Price Administrator Leon Henderson the only witness.

Rivers and Harbors Committee continued St. Lawrence Seaway hearings.

Interstate Commerce Committee opened hearings on daylight savings proposals.

Departments:

State—Secretary Cordell Hull returned to his post after a long rest.

Announced a formal pledge of "all economic assistance practicable" to Russia against Germany.

War—Announced that officers and men in the Army now total 1,531,800.

Office of Production Management—Organized a special committee to seek stabilization of the silk industry, headed by Lessing J. Rosenwald.

Treasury—Secretary Morgenthau issued first license of sale of Japanese silk to an American manufacturer since Japan's assets were frozen last month for parachutes for the Army.

Announced that 10,000,000 yards of cotton goods have been allotted to China under Lend-Lease Act to make uniforms for its Army.

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Cabinet Aide Says Thailand Will Fight Any Aggressor

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 8. Delayed (AP) — Luang Vichitar Vadakarn, Thai Minister without podtfolio and Chairman of the Thailand Broadcasting Commission, said today that "Thai people will fight to the end against any aggressor and safeguard their national independence."

The Thai Government, adhering to the principles of democracy, will enforce no censorship on incoming news from various foreign sources, he said in an interview published by the Japanese-owned Thai language newspaper Khaoparb.

Residents of this capital have for the past 48 hours watched developments involving economic or military moves by the United States, Great Britain, Japan, China, and the Netherlands East Indies but aside from Mr. Vadakarn's interview there was no official statement on the situation.

Girl Scouts and Girl Guides Greeted By Statesmen of 'Good Neighbors'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—As Girl Scouts and Girl Guides continued to arrive here from the West Indies and Central and South America en route to the Girl Scout Western Hemisphere encampment opening at Camp Bonnie Brae, East Otis, Mass., on Aug. 11, Girl Scout National Headquarters announced the receipt of messages from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Ambassador Aurelio F. Concheso of Cuba lauding the aims of the encampment.

Scout and Guide representatives from Bermuda, British Honduras, Guatemala, Jamaica, and the Virgin Islands arrived in New York this week to attend the encampment. They were Miss Winifred Tucker of Bermuda, Miss Anna Fuller and Miss Geraldine Craig of British Honduras, Senorita Maria Cristina Tejada of Guatemala City, Guatemala, Miss June Crosswell of Jamaica and Miss Winifred Lewis of the Virgin Islands.

In his message to the Girl Scouts, Mr. Hull said:

"I am greatly interested in any initiative undertaken by the Girl Scouts and Girl Guides for the promotion of friendly relations among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere and am pleased to learn of the support given them in their efforts to promote these relations. I look forward to hearing from time to time about the work of the Girl Scouts and Girl Guides."

Ambassador Concheso voiced the hope that the encampment would enjoy "the greatest success."

"The practice of the splendid ideals and aims of Girl Scouting," he said, "must make for the development of the finest type of womanhood, and therefore it is one of the best mediums for the development of the Good Neighbor Policy and for the development of bonds of friendship between the youth of our countries."

The encampment will be attended by 24 Girl Guides from 15 Western Hemisphere countries and 136 Girl Scouts from 24 States, the Canal Zone and the District of Columbia.

Full Radio Network For Raid Warnings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Every radio in America may become a means of, conveying air raid warnings and distributing official announcements in event of military emergency.

A master program designed by the Defense Communications Board for bringing all of the 880 standard broadcast stations into a super-network was outlined yesterday by James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Board and of the Federal Communications Commission.

Briefly, the plan would make available almost instantly every radio station for national announcements, or all of the stations in any one or more regions for regional announcements or warnings. The announcement said radio stations would remain in private hands and the program would be carried out on a co-operative basis, except for possible combat areas.

Under study now, Mr. Fly said, is the method to be used in tying in broadcast stations with civilian defense centers for instantaneous transmittal of warnings or statements.

Treasure-Trove In Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9 (AP)—Charles F. Keller and Mack Winters, Indianapolis junk dealers, learned today their discovery of hidden treasure apparently had made them $5,000 richer.

Cleaning their garage last Saturday, they found an old trunk with 509 gold coins inside dating back to 1840. They carried the money around under the seat of their truck a few days trying to decide what to do with it.

Finally they took it to George B. Loy, Secret Service agent. A Government worker computed face value of the coins at $4,885, but said because some were collectors' items the total worth would be more.

The men said if Mr. Loy couldn't find the person who hid the money they would buy a new truck with part of it and split the rest.

Philippines Seen Keeping U. S. Tie

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9 (AP)—Dr. Hilario C. Moncado, President of the Filipino Federation of the World, said here he was convinced that people of the Philippines had changed their minds about independence and now prefer to be a United States Dominion.

"They know that Japan has definite designs on the Philippine Islands and that they cannot remain free of Japanese domination without American aid," Dr. Moncado, candidate for President of his country in the November election, said in an interview.

He is returning home after conferences in Washington, D. C.

U. S. Hits Japan and Reich

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The United States directed sharp thrusts at both Japan and Germany yesterday, asserting that the Nippon empire brought on its own self-proclaimed "encirclement" and that the Nazi government was casting longing eyes toward the western hemisphere.

Answering official Japanese contentions that the United States, Britain, China and the Netherlands were drawing a ring around Japan, Secretary of State Cordell Hull told a press conference that there was no occasion for any law-abiding and peaceful nation to become encircled. He added that a country like Japan, if it were law-abiding, was in no danger of encirclement except by itself.

He implied that the Japanese statements were considered a mere pretext for further expansion moves, possibly into Thailand. At the same time he apparently sought to leave an opportunity for Japan to improve relations and trade ties with the United States by abandoning what he has described as "movements of conquest" in the Pacific area.

German Intentions

The charge that Germany had aggressive intentions against the Western Hemisphere came as an answer to authorized sources in Berlin who asserted that Nazi agencies were preparing "another exposé of Roosevelt secret power politics."

The German sources said they had material establishing that President Roosevelt was seeking domination of South America and was secretly "grasping for other bases" there.

Mr. Hull described this as a transparent piece of propaganda which he said was not likely to deceive or even be seriously considered by any country in the Western Hemisphere.

The Nazi charges came, he remarked, from a group representing a Government which had ruthlessly seized some 15 countries in Europe and had been looking with longing eyes to this hemisphere for further conquest.

His comment was interpreted as further evidence of concern here over reported German demands on the Vichy Government for bases and other military concessions in French Africa—a point which President Roosevelt and others have described as a possible jumping off place for an attack on the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Hull said Aug. 7 that new assurances from the Vichy Government that it intended to defend the French Empire in its own way required further clarification before they could be pronounced satisfactory.

Prior to his comment today, a Franco-German "collaborationist" newspaper in Nazi-occupied Paris, Le Nouveaux Temps, demanded that France accept German aid in strengthening French North African defenses.

Making it plain that the "defenses" would be against the United States, the newspaper asserted that the United States "will not hesitate, as soon as it justifies it as expedient, to turn from unrestrained words to unrestrained deeds" and added "on that day French West Africa and Dakar, as well as Morocco, will be in danger."

This and other Paris press comment was regarded officially here as signifying intense Nazi pressure on Vichy for "defense co-operation" in Africa on the same model as the cession of military rights to Japan in French Indo-China.

Here Are All Kinds of Made Weather, Including 75 Below Zero Cold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill. — Lightning and rain, and temperatures lower than the Arctic's, are soon to be manufactured here. Indeed Greenland won't hold an icicle to the 75-below-zero cold in the "low temperature research room" that's being built for Northwestern University's new $6,735,000 Technological Institute.

Nearly $1,000,000 of new equipment is being installed in the building, which will be ready for students this coming autumn. There are to be five other less extreme "cold rooms," "bomb rooms," with 12-inch walls to guard against explosions from experimentation, vibrationless rooms that float in space, and an artificial river to test boat models.

Coldest "Cold Room"

What small boy, visiting a Katzenjammer castle at a carnival, could ask for more?

Moving engine parts will be tested in the 75-below-zero cold of the low temperature research room. But no one will work in that frigid air, says the University. Students of the mechanical engineering departments, and visitors, will stand off at a comfortable distance, and watch the tests through observation windows in the walls of the room.

Few, if any, of today's lubricants can keep an engine running in such cold, Northwestern engineers think, and it's expected some research in lubricants will be needed before the full potency of the room can be utilized.

This is one of the coldest "cold rooms" in existence, the University believes. The room is insulated with eight to ten inches of cork, tile covered, and air space under the floor permits the floor to expand or contract with temperature changes.

Lighting and Rain

The less extreme cold rooms in the Institute are:

One with zero temperature, which the mechanical engineering department will use to test building materials for air leakages, insulation defects, and strain.

A civil engineering cold room, with temperature that can go to 30 below zero, which will be used to test the effects of quick change in temperature on cement, asphalts, concrete, steel, and other building materials.

A physics department 20-below-zero room, for special research in frigid temperatures.

The chemistry department will have two 4-below-zero "variable temperature compartments."

In addition, 32 "controlled temperature rooms," cooled by a 75 horsepower air-conditioning machine, will be used for various experiments that demand specific temperatures.

The man-made lightning and rain will test insulation and electrical equipment.

Students at the technological Institute combine theory with actual practice. They alternate work in industry with study in the classroom on a quarterly basis.

Army Finds Feet Bigger Than Ever

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Soldiers' feet are larger than Government buyers estimated at the start of the defense program, and as a result the average cost of each pair of shoes has increased 2 cents.

Defense purchase officials said the demand for larger shoe sizes in the Army had been heavier than anticipated and, accordingly, the latest acquisition of 1,000,003 pairs of shoes averaged a full size larger than previous purchases. The median size was 10 compared with the previous median of size 9.

They said that 75 per cent of the purchase was composed of shoes with composition soles and 25 per cent of shoes with leather soles. The price was about $3.40 a pair, compared with $3.38 on the last previous purchase.

The army is increasing its urchases of shoes with composition soles, they said, in order to make adequate tests of the material.

Atlantic City Leaders Too Busy for Meeting

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce has admitted that business is good. The monthly directors' meeting was called off Aug. 8 because none of the 18 directors could get away from their businesses long enough to attend.

As a result of defense spending, New Jersey seashore resorts are enjoying their busiest summer season in many years.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Kaleidoscope of Britain

By Jan Gordon

London

A famous professor gathering evidence about the value of evidence once caused a dramatic scene to be acted before his students. He then had them write separate accounts of what they had observed. Some versions were so different that one could hardly recognize a common origin. A similar fate has, in parts, befallen the pictorial "Record of Britain," of which the first garnerings are now on show at the National Gallery.

Things do not always turn out as expected. The "Record" was begun rather as a happy device to keep a number of our more talented artists out of the bread line during the social and financial chaos at the beginning of the war. It almost suggested a simple return to the days when Turner, Girtin, and others labored for small sums after supper in the study of Dr. Monroe. But, in fact, the record is shown to contain an idea far more grandiose than a mere substitute for the bread line. At the risk of being called a captious critic, I must say that the present show has become, in parts, a record of the idiosyncrasies of certain British artists, changing face so much with differences of personality that neighboring pictures are sometimes unrecognizable as different versions of the same country. One gets rather the effect of a kaleidoscope.

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Either this is just another landscape exhibition, in which certain artists have been told off to work at certain subjects within certain localities, or it is a "record" of Britain, from which the future may be expected to draw a definite kind of instruction and information.

The criticism that I am making has nothing to do with the value of the works from a purely aesthetic point of view. But, as I see it, the artist who accepts work on such a record should have realized that his job was not just to turn out "art" works in his normal manner. If, let us say, he considered himself among the poets of painting, his job was to ride his Pegasus on the curb, to descend (maybe) to prose and to bend his manner or mannerisms to the needs of the given task. Possibly one or two minor masterpieces might have been sacrificed by this method but think what a major masterpiece the record might have become as a whole if the organizers had been foreseeing enough to dictate and some of the artists concerned broadly gifted enough to include the implications of the task. Even now I feel that a certain number of these paintings might be distributed to the most suitable local galleries as excellent works of art concerned with their districts, and such "records" made over again by artists more in harmony with the whole scheme.

From this point of view one may distinguish three or even four types of artist. First, there is the artist who just goes ahead and does his stuff, imposing himself and his manner on everything he touches. No matter whether such a painter is bold and summary or exact and meticulous his "record" is untrustworthy, for the first fails to give the detail needed, and the second fails to recreate the animus loci.

★ ★ ★

Second is the artist whose whole style has been developed and molded by the districts in which he has always painted. He, naturally, is the ideal artist for the purpose of this record; he is, as it were, himself a creation of the animus loci, and of such men perhaps S. R. Badmin, with his precision of detail, his rich yet restrained color, and his compact composition, is the most characteristic example. Rowland Hilder seems to belong to Sussex, and among others who are naturally endowed for recording the British scene, I would count George Bissill, Adrian Hill, Norman Janes, John Cooper, Karl Hagedorn, and, in his mill-interiors, Russell Flint.

Thirdly, there are artists who have developed a strong personal style but have either been selected appropriately to the districts they record or have caught the animus loci by intuitive imagination. These, despite the vigors of their artistic personalities, do not disturb the coherence of the record as do the artists of the first category. Eve Kirk, for instance, has developed her style on the serried villas of Nice and Monte Carlo, yet has most successfully adapted it to convincing portraits of the flatter "fronts" of Lyme Regis and Weymouth. Rowland Suddaby is both brilliantly colored and convincingly England. Claude Rogers, H. D. Hussey, Kenneth Rowntree, and Michael Rotherstein have, I feel, enlarged their accomplishment by facing up to the true problem. A newcomer to my acquaintanceship is Miss Mona Moore, with two excellent, somber studies of Wales.

But the artist who shows most clearly the bending of his style to the task is John Piper. Latterly some artists have been developing by successive "purifications" from realism to abstraction; Piper has gone the other way, from abstraction, through collages and semi-representational decoration, to simplified topography. He gives, I think, enough description for the purposes of record but, by the exercise of a vivid imagination, powerfully recreates an animus loci.

So this is Britain! About a quarter of what has so far been gathered is now on show and it is well worth a visit if only to become acquainted by pictorial proxy with many a fascinating corner of this green, lovely, and romantically built land. But as a coherent record of Britain I feel the scheme needs an editor both perspicacious and jealous of his duty.

The Berkshire Festival

By Oscar Thompson

Stockbridge, Mass.

A first visit to Tanglewood, timed to take in the opening series of concerts of the Eighth Annual Berkshire Symphony Festival, fulfilled my expectations and made good the promises of those who had urged me to go. The surroundings asserted the charm that had been attributed to them. The acoustics of the roofed-over but otherwise open music shed proved definitely better than those of various stadiums and bowls where amplification is required. And the Boston Symphony, playing under its regular leader, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, was more completely its usual winter self than other celebrated American orchestras have been when their summer activities have brought them a procession of guest conductors.

The programs of the first three concerts, composing Series A of the festival's three such groups, produced no revelations for the experienced symphony listener, though some of the music was of the contemporary idioms and new to Tanglewood. No concessions were made to the time of year or to any type of auditor presumed to be particularly plentiful in rustic surroundings. Obviously the concerts had their social aspects, but a newcomer among the visitors was more likely to be struck by the sight of students and others seated or reclining on the grass outside the shed—where they could hear, but could not see the conductor and the players—than by the smartly attired parties in the boxes.

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Two days of rain preceded the opening concert on the evening of Thursday, July 31, yet a sufficient number of listeners occupied the grass to bring the attendance above that of any previous opening night. With perfect weather for the other concerts, the Saturday night audience was said to have equalled the festival's past record and the Sunday afternoon figure of 9,200 to have set a new one.

"V for Victory" was read into Dr. Koussevitzky's performance of the Beethoven Fifth Symphony on Thursday, though it stood quite as pertinently for virtuosity. Curiously enough, the other symphony of the opening concert, Haydn's G major, No. 88, long ago was listed in the catalogue of the London Philharmonic Society as "Letter V." Like the Beethoven opus, it was played with communicative fervor, if not with all the polish of which the ensemble is capable. This reservation was scarcely to be held in the case of the Debussy Nocturnes, "Nuages" and "Fêtes," or that of "The Afternoon of a Faun," substituted for the announced "Sirènes." Here were the Symphony Hall or Carnegie Hall performances at their most exquisite.

★ ★ ★

The most discussed composition of the opening concert was the Choros No. 10, "Rasga o coração," of Heitor Villa-Lobos, particularly since its presentation brought with it the debut of the chorus of the Berkshire Musical Association, made up of 150 singers from neighboring communities in the Berkshires, with Horace Hunt as conductor. The chorus sang well, but either it was insufficient in numbers or was not well placed in relation to the orchestra. The contrapuntal seething of the last half of the work had not the weight, the bite, and the thrust of the two other performances of this "choros" which I can recall. The score remains a strange one, but characteristic of its composer in its mingling of the primitive and the ultra-sophisticated.

The talk of the festival, however, was the Shostakovitch Fifth Symphony, played on Saturday night. Though to some of us this work remains a most ingenious tissue of banalities, with only parts of the slow movement rising to something like distinction in the basic musical material, Dr. Koussevitzky has shown ere this that he knows how to make more of its turbulence and its youthful impetuosity. The results on this occasion were fairly electrifying. As was to be expected, Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony and Beethoven's "Leonore," No. 3, went their accustomed ways without any such aftermaths of discussion.

At the last concert of the series the conductor showed his faith in the open-mindedness of his Sunday listeners by performing music by living composers who were able to be present and take their bows. They were Paul Hindemith, whose Cello Concerto (composed last summer at Lenox) was performed with Gregor Piatigorsky as soloist; and Aaron Copland, whose "Quiet City," for trumpet, English horn, and strings, had its festival introduction. Both composers are connected, as teachers of composition, with the Tanglewood school.

★ ★ ★

The Hindemith concerto left with me precisely the same impression that it did when Mr. Piatigorsky played it with the Boston Symphony last season. It is a work of structural skill and a firm command of the resources of the orchestra. But it is not grateful for the solo instrument and its melodies stubbornly decline to soar.

Mr. Copland's "Quiet City" is an elaboration of incidental music for a play and it still has a scenic aura. The trumpet part that has a dominating place in its progress is aptly and idiomatically written; the English horn is less prominent. Georges Mager and Louis Speyer were the players of the two winds among the strings. A smoothly articulated score, "Quiet City" is atmospheric rather than emotional, and nowhere departs from the orthodox in its technique.

Also included in Sunday's program were the Brahms Fourth Symphony and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol."

Marcus Blechman; Barbara Morgan

Leading Figures in New England Dance Festivals

Above, Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman, who will open the dance series in the Bennington (Vt.) Festival tonight with the première of Miss Humphrey's new full-length dance-drama, "Decade," composed for the occasion and the feature of this year's Festival series. Subsequent performances of "Decade" will be given on the evenings of Aug. 11, 13, 15, and 17. Below, Martha Graham in "El Penitente," which with "Letter to the World" and her new short theater piece, "Punch and The Judy," will be given in the Bennington Festival dance series on the evenings of Aug. 10, 12, 14 and 16.

There's Something Wrong

By Harold Hobson

London

"The Light of Heart" and "Rise Above It" are two of the most popular entertainments in London; and there is something wrong about both of them.

The first is a play by Emlyn Williams, in which he displays as deft a mastery of stagecraft as in "The Corn Is Green," but not to quite such significant purpose. Here he tells over again the old melodramatic story of the great actor ruined by drink, rescued by his devoted daughter, brought back to the very edge of fame, and then thrust into misery once more when he learns that his daughter is to marry and leave him. There is little reality in this story, but Mr. Williams uses it to provide several powerful and some very moving situations, and the minor characters are lifelike and uproariously funny.

When Godfrey Tearle acted this play in London a year ago it more than adequately fulfilled its purpose, which I take to have been the drenching of handkerchiefs rather than the illumination of the mind. But today Mr. Tearle is no longer in the cast, and his place, at the Globe Theater, is taken by Mr. Williams himself.

It is manifest that Mr. Williams, who left Oxford only about 10 years ago, cannot easily pass himself off as the father of Angela Baddeley, the daughter in the play, who is roughly the same age as himself. He therefore becomes her elder brother. His early acting triumphs are brought forward from 1905 or thereabouts to 1923; and the great man who recognized his first promise is changed from Henry Irving to Henry Ainley. With these alterations the original play stands practically as it was written.

But, as I say, there is something wrong. Mainly it arises from the fact that the devotion displayed by the daughter in the first version simply does not ring true when she becomes a sister. While it is possible that she would have ruined her life for the sake of her father, it is incredible that she would do so for a brother who was still young and active. But there is more than this. Mr. Williams is a very able actor, especially in parts that give him scope, as this one does, for the employment of the musical Welsh lilt in his voice. But on this occasion he never succeeds in looking more than a man of 25 who, for some odd reason, has put gray powder on his hair.

If an actor is the trouble with "The Light of Heart," two actors are what is wrong with "Rise Above It"; rather two actresses. The difficulty about these two actresses, Hermione Baddeley and Hermione Gingold, is that they are both good in the same way. Each is a revue star of some magnitude. Each in her way is enormously amusing. But both are satirists. Both at every opportunity empty their countenances of every trace of charm. Miss Baddeley with a whining voice caricatures eccentric old ladies or artists' models. Miss Gingold, with a voice of equally deliberate inharmony, guys a concert-party pianist or a week-end cyclist. It is all very amusing; or it would be if there were any contrast between their styles. As it is, with the greatest cleverness in the world, they merely cancel each other.

"Rise Above It" is a revue that has one or two lyrics by Nicholas Phipps. There have been one or two revues before that have had one or two lyrics by Mr. Phipps. These lyrics are good—very good. They are light, graceful in rhythm, skillful in rhyme, and pointed and intelligent. "English Ladies Shouldn't Swing" is a particularly pleasant example of Mr. Phipps' work. Mr. Phipps really ought to write a revue of his own. It would be worth seeing.

Hearst Gift to San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

By gift of William Randolph Hearst, San Francisco finds itself in possession of a priceless historic art treasure—a complete Cistercian monastery of medieval and Renaissance Spain, the Monastery of Santa Maria de Ovila. Mr. Hearst has presented it to the municipal M. H. de Young Memorial Museum. The city has already appropriated first funds needed to facilitate the gift. A site for the monastery is being planned not far from the De Young Museum in Golden Gate Park.

Probably several years will be required before the monastery can be erected. At present all the stones that comprised the complex structure are carefully packed and marked. They are soon to be removed from a local warehouse to the custody of the museum. With them are stored the temporary forms, used in dismantling the monastery, which will be useful in the reconstruction. The erection is being prepared by the San Francisco architect, Miss Julia Morgan.

Dating back, in its oldest parts, to the late twelfth century, the Monastery of Santa Maria de Ovila was formerly located on the banks of the River Tagus, about 80 miles northeast of Madrid. Other parts of the building date to later centuries up until the sixteenth. Hence the style of the structure varies between Gothic, Romanesque and Renaissance.

In the monastery are included a church, 160 feet long and 50 feet high, with two side chapels and a gallery; a monks' dormitory of the twelfth century; a refectory with heavy arched vaults and walls more than five feet thick; a chapter house in early Gothic style; a kitchen; a Gothic sacristy, and a series of simple workshop rooms. The central feature is a cloister 100 feet square. Even the most worn parts of the structure are said to be completely available.

Director Walter Heil, of the De Young Museum, calls the monastery "one of the world's most important monuments of Spanish architecture." Probably the reassembled edifice will be adorned with suitable church art works and embellishments, perhaps including some superb stained glass windows that also have been a Hearst gift to the museum.

Oils, water colors, drawings, and prints have formed a large De Young Museum show of the American artist, George Biddle. The exhibition excels in portraits that are firmly wrought, individual, and deep in character. It excels also in peculiarly glowing and varicolored textures. But repeatedly, in farm scenes or Latin American subjects or caricatures or still-life, Mr. Biddle indulges in a disconcerting primitive crudity that certainly does not spell incompetence (for his best works are too good to allow that criticism of him) but that nevertheless are perversely antisuave even to the degree of tawdriness.

An Opera-Ballet

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

An unusually interesting experiment has just been made by the Sadler's Wells Ballet at the New Theater. There is, of course, nothing new in the idea of turning an opera into a ballet. Turning a ballet into an opera would be a much bigger novelty—what an opera Stravinsky might have made of "Pétrouchka"! Incidentally, a really original ballet is about as difficult to achieve as a new kind of omelette. Even the "original," Erik Satie—who always longed to give a piano recital "wearing a long red frock coat and a big fireman's helmet"—could do no better than to compose a ballet ("Upsade") with a cast consisting of a single character. It is true that when the Paris Opéra turned this work down Satie did attempt to go one better by designing "Irnebizolle," a ballet in three acts, in which no one appeared on the stage at all. But this effort to make the omelette original by omitting the eggs seems to have been no more successful.

With her knowledge of the history of her art and with memories of Diaghilleff's experimental production of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or," Ninette de Valois would be the first to disclaim that, apart from the choice of work, she was breaking anything but old ground in presenting her ballet version of Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice."

★ ★ ★

Because of the criticism by no less a person than Theophile Gautier, it is worth while recalling a work—produced in 1830 and often revived—which combined the two forms and mediums of opera and ballet, in short an Opera-Ballet. "Le Dieu et la Bayadère" has distinguished authors of unimpeachable aesthetic respectability. Scribe, the playwright, derived his dramatic book from Goethe's ballad; the French opera composer, Auber, wrote the score, and the choregrapher was Filippo Taglioni, father of the celebrated Marie—"his greatest contribution to the dance," as somebody put it.

Following a revival in 1844 Gautier wrote: "The mute character of the Bayadère in conjunction with the action which persons sing or speak offers certain difficulties which a piece contrived entirely in pantomime would not possess. Often the character must hold the stage with nothing to do, while the others give vent to trills and flourishes. This mixture of conventions produces a disagreeable effect. It may well be conceded that, by looking at things from a certain angle, singing and dancing can be the means of expression of a certain group of persons; but this is more difficult of acceptance when a reply expressed in dancing is made to a question that is sung." Of Marie Taglioni's performance Gautier said: "By the expressive and touching play of her features in all manner of ways she links herself with the action that forsakes her, and shows that she understands every word the actors say, although they do not speak the same tongue."

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The poet who inspired "Giselle" and "Le Spectre de la Rose" was quick to diagnose the aesthetic difficulties that inevitably arise from a "mixture of conventions" or mediums which "do not speak the same tongue." Perhaps the chief difficulty is that speaking in their different tongues they are expected to say the same thing at the same time. Every dancer knows that the basic rhythm of the choregrapher and that of the composer often pull in different directions—hence Serge Lifar's enthusiastic efforts to empty the baby out of the bath by banishing music from the dance; the musician, it may be added, finds it difficult to agree with the average dancer that time was made for slaves and that one step in time saves nine. Again, any opera, or rather, every opera, shows the age-long quarrel between words, music, and dramatic action—their incompatibility of tempi. In every ballet, opera, or opera-ballet there are, so to speak, two orchestras and two kinds of orchestration, one of things heard, the other of things seen. Oddly enough, because the eye has a habit of overpowering the ear, it is the silent orchestra which generally gets the more attention. How many ballet fans bother to observe whether there is any true ensemble between the form, rhythm, outline, and color visible in the décor and these same elements heard in the musical score? But enough has been said to hint that the introduction of opera into ballet—itself by no means the best regulated of families—is scarcely so easy as the familiar custom of introducing ballet into opera.

★ ★ ★

The compliment must be paid to Miss de Valois of wishing that conditions had allowed her experiment a much bigger scale. A great painter, Matisse, has pointed out how a subject is radically changed by its expansion or reduction—which applies to any work of art. But considering the crippling limitations imposed—particularly on the musical side—the treatment is often successful in resolving the "mixture of conventions" into satisfying unity. From the choregraphic point of view Gluck's music offers the advantage of line, at once simple and big, which demands a large musical canvas or "area of time." And what is of the greatest importance, Gluck, as Tovey emphasizes, is never stiff, his movement, his momentumn, whether in slow or quick tempo, is always powerful; whether he is moving on a small scale or large, he never beaks down, nor at his dullest or most doctrinaire does his rhythm become stogy.

Miss de Valois' translation of Gluck into the choregraphic "tongue" is, naturally enough, tinctured with modern idioms which, however, never contradict the essentials of his style. Her "chordal" groups are particularly good. The larger rhythms of the work as a whole are admirable—the lively tempo of the second scene of Act II is a happy example.

★ ★ ★

By placing the voices in the orchestra they become part of it and thus there is no rivalry on the stage between the audible and visible "trills and flourishes." We were spared the embarrassing situation of a woman character who was only allowed to answer back to words by the silent eloquence of looks.

The scenery and costumes of Sophie Fedorovitch deserve appreciation. The cloud cloth for the "Entrance to Hades" and the etheral gauze effect in "The Elysian Fields" achieve genuine beauty. There is some clever lighting.

Robert Helpmann as Orpheus, Pamela May as Eurydice, and Margot Fonteyn as Love mimed with a fluidity that made the gestures of opera stars look like semaphore signalling. One liked the singing of Nancy Evans, the other-half of Orpheus.

In better times this production could, with the greatest advantage, be expanded to a scale commensurable with its subject. At present one of the most important characters of the opera—the chorus—is not to be found either on Earth, in Hades or in the Elysian Fields.

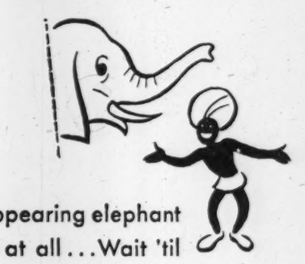
Maurice Seymour

Alicia Markova

Anton Dolin

Jointly conducting the International Dance Festival and School at Jacob's Pillow near Lee, Mass., Ted Shawn's farm in the Berkshires which they have leased for the summer. The Festival consists of weekly dance events on Friday and Saturday afternoons, from 4:45 to 6. In this week's program Lisa Parnova and Barton Mumaw are making their first professional appearance as partners.

AMUSEMENTS



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British Express Thanks For War Relief Gifts

A little lady somewhere in England, left destitute of her belongings when bombed out of her home, got a new start in life with "a black wool dress with gold buttons." The dress came from somewhere in America. She got it, along with a checkered dress and warm complete outfits even to a couple of warm nightgowns, at a dispensing station of The Christian Science Wartime Committee.

The letter of thanks which her landlady writes is typical of many being received at Boston headquarters of The Christian Science War Relief Committee. "The Committee," writes the landlady, "is indeed blessing many with these gifts of clothing sent to those who have lost almost everything. But perhaps more than that, these gifts have brought such joy, gratitude, and delight . . . they have gone a long way towards wiping out the memory of trying experiences. Indeed, our whole household has been cheered today by the joy and gratitude expressed by the little lady."

There's a whole sheaf of letters like this one at hand. However, there are also several important items about other phases of the Christian Science War Relief Work that ought to be told, so here they are:

Shipments to Date: Despite the Battle of the Atlantic, all but about one per cent of the goods shipped from Boston headquarters since start of the work has arrived safely in Britain. Not a single crate has been lost since January. A total of 2,165 cases have arrived in Britain from Boston. Only 25 have been "unheard from." Another 1,161 are now en route, all shipped since June 1.

In addition to this grand total of 3,351 cases shipped, 207 cases have been shipped from Portland, Ore., 247 from New York City, and 188 from Los Angeles.

At Boston headquarters ample shipping space has been available. Never have goods accumulated in Boston for more than three weeks. It would appear there are facilities for shipping even larger quantities of goods.

The Committee's shipments are not being lost at sea, and they are not piling up on the docks either in America or in Britain. They are getting through and they are doing a great deal of good.

Today's Opportunity: With the Atlantic sea lanes less dangerous since Germany has thrown its forces against Russia, New York headquarters of the British War Relief Society has pointed out this is a splendid time for all-out efforts to send clothes to Britain, especially in view of current shortages disclosed there by new rationing restrictions.

Now is the time to send warm garments for next winter. The time has passed in which it is possible to get goods to Britain for summer wear. England's summer is short. Therefore the Committee is not shipping summer clothing.

Even in normal times, the British live in colder houses than do Americans, and dress accordingly Under present conditions, with fuel shortages and the necessity of spending long hours in unheated air raid shelters, the need for warm clothing is even more urgent..

Although some serviceable cotton goods such as men's shirts and women's and children's blouses are now being shipped, the emphasis among branch committees today should be on warm clothing for winter.

Mobile Canteens: Two clippings at hand from British newspapers tell of presentation of two mobile canteens bought by The Christian Science War Relief Fund.

One item headed "From the U. S. to Great Britain," tells of the gift of a canteen from American Christian Scientists to Britain for use in the Rochester area. The Mayor of Rochester, the Chief Inspector of the Police, and other civilian defense officials were present at the ceremonies of presentation.

The money for the canteen was entirely subscribed in the United States. The canteen itself was built at Oxford, and bears the words: "Christian Science War Relief Canteen."

The Christian Science almoner and her assistant in this neighborhood commenced work about 10 months ago, and during the period that has elapsed when this particular neighborhood has been subjected to many severe air raids, they have been in personal touch with more than 1,100 persons, and helped to re-establish 300 homes. The articles of clothing and presents of food and furniture numbered more than 15,000.

The canteen is now fully equipped and ready for service during the coming winter months. It will run under the British and American flags, and on the inside of the door will hang, visible to all when the canteen is open, an enlarged copy of the poem, "The United States to Great Britain," by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

The other canteen is for use in the Brighton area, as recounted in the Brighton and Hove Herald. Pictures of the presentation ceremonies appeared with both of these accounts, one of which was a front-page story.

A third mobile canteen has been donated by The Christian Science War Relief Fund, which is now receiving contributions for additional benefactions. The Fund is in care of Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Small Things Helpful: Few things are more important than soap, razor blades, hairpins, needles and thread, wash cloths, tooth brushes, tooth paste, cleansing tissue, and similar small items—if you don't have them. These items are always welcome. Boston shipping headquarters frequently can tuck such articles in little corners in the tightly packed crates, or even inside shoes.

Best way to ship them, however, is to assemble them in bombed-out kits such as many committees are preparing. These have had a welcome reception in Britain. The kit should be compact, without wasted space, and should be tagged for men or for women. Lists of useful items for men's and women's kits are available upon request from The Christian Science War Relief Committee, 237 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

There is a particular need for yarn to ship to Britain. A letter from England states that wool is increasingly scarce, and that one must spend his clothing coupons to get yarn. Many people are obliged to spend hours in dimly-lit shelters where reading is impossible. Yarn for knitting can mean much under these circumstances. The British are great knitters.

Knitting Machine: Workers in Boston, and at some branch committees, too, are learning how to knit as many as three stockings an hour with knitting machines. Four of these devices have been obtained in Boston, two by gift and two by loan, and the Boston Committee is now recruiting pupils to learn how to operate them. Volunteers are needed. The Committee urges them to apply at 237 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Lessons are being given on Mondays and Wednesdays.

P. S.—The machines are definitely not as hard to operate as they look!

Help When Help Is Needed

© Southern Newspapers Ltd.; Courtesy "Northern Whig," Belfast, Northern Ireland

Christian Science War Relief Work in Action

Above: A canteen supplying emergency rations to British civilians in the much-bombed port of Southampton. The canteen was organized by Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, almoners in the district representing The Christian Science Wartime Committee in the United Kingdom, and other Christian Scientists in the district. The canteen, which was subject of a news story in a Southampton newspaper, is said to have done much good in time of heavy bombing. Below: Bombed-out civilians at Belfast, Northern Ireland, are shown receiving clothing at a dispensing depot of the Clothing and Comforts Department of The Christian Science Wartime Committee. The clothing was contributed by workers in the United States and shipped abroad by The Christian Science War Relief Committee, whose headquarters are in Boston, Mass. Such goods are distributed both to needy Christian Scientists and to needy non-Christian Scientists.

Union Asks U. S. Take Over Kearny Plants

By the Associated Press

The huge shipyards of the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company at Kearny, N. J., remained in the grip of a Congress of Industrial Organizations strike today, and the union official who announced the walkout called for the Government to take over the plant "without another hour's delay."

Peter Flynn, Vice-President of Local 16, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, urged Government intervention a few hours after Ralph A. Bard, Acting Secretary of the Navy, warned that steps would be taken to get production resumed unless there was a quick settlement.

The company has $493,000,000 of defense orders. Sixteen thousand workers have been idle since Thursday.

Mr. Flynn said his manifesto was issued "merely as a statement of policy so that the general public may know the union's attitude." He said he had not communicated with any Government agency.

The union said it called the strike to back up demands for what it said was a modified union shop as recommended by the Defense Mediation Labor Board. The management declared a "closed shop" was asked.

Under construction at the plant are two cruisers, six destroyers, three tankers, and a number of cargo vessels. In addition the company has orders for five other cruisers, 21 additional destroyers and a number of merchant vessels.

The cruiser Atlanta was to have been launched there today but the strike caused a postponement of two weeks, officials said.

Caldwell, N. J.—On another defense front a non-union walkout of several hundred workmen at the Curtiss-Wright corporation propeller division plant threatened to stop production on defense orders exceeding $100,000,000. The plant employees 1,493 workers.

Frank Sherwood, head of a workers committee which asked a general 20 per cent hourly wage increase in undisclosed scales, with a base rate of 75 cents hourly, said the walkout was not a union move nor a protest against a collective bargaining election held Thursday which was won by an independent union.

Huntington, W. Va.—The C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the management of the American Car & Foundry Company signed a contract providing wage increases and ending a walkout which began July 22. Between 900 and 1,000 will be employed when work on 1,300 coal cars is started. The basic wage will be raised from 50 cents to 62½ cents an hour, and piece workers will get a 10 per cent increase.

Galveston, Texas—An agreement between the Todd-Galveston Dry Docks, Inc., and an A. F. of L. union ended a walkout of almost 2,000 A. F. of L. union members which started July 15. Union officials said the firm agreed to conform to a master wage agreement which would increase basic minimum wages for mechanics from 97 cents an hour to $1.07; for helpers from 57 cents to 66; and for laborers from 50 cents to 54.

Pittsburgh—The McKees Rocks plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company, employing about 2,500, closed after the C. I. O. steel workers called a walkout in a jurisdictional dispute with an independent local union which has been recognized by the National Labor Relations Board as exclusive bargaining agency at the plant.

Columbus, Ohio — An agreement to end a nine-day strike at the Timken Roller Bearing Company plant here was ratified by the C. I. O. Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, Harry Mayfield, President of the striking local, announced.

The agreement calls for an arbitrator "to further review the dispute"—the discharge of five women employees—and provides for the immediate resumption of operations at the factory, Mayfield said.

Los Angeles—The Southern California Gas Company announced a general pay increase of $7.50 a month today for all regular employees receiving less than $300 a month salary.

It said the increase, would apply to 4,444 men and women.

Labor Backs Aid to Russia

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor approved yesterday expending such assistance as the United States could to help Soviet Russia fight the Nazi war machine.

It also approved occupation of Iceland as a measure to strengthen the defense of the United States and protect shipments of munitions to Britain but said that an American expeditionary force to Europe was unjustified.

The Council said in part:

"The Executive Council fears that the change in the war picture may give rise to a tendency among some enthusiasts to clasp the hand of Soviet Russia as a friend and ally in the defense of democracy. . . . This is unthinkable. The teachings and practices of Communism are just as noxious and unprincipled as the teachings and practices of Naziism.

"Frankly, even though we may regard the Communist regime in Russia as the enemy of democracy, we can't escape the fact that Russia is now also the enemy of Nazi Germany.

"Our government should do this for practical reasons alone and without the slightest pretense that the United States and Soviet Russia are friends or can be friends."

Report Awaited

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations), sixth national convention, split by bitter debates on alleged defense industry strikes, awaited today a special report expected to intensify the factional clashes.

The United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers—torn by arguments on the Allis-Chalmers and North American Aviation walkouts earlier this year—anticipated return of a three-man committee the convention had sent to Milwaukee to conduct a new delegate election at the Allis-Chalmers local.

At the start of the turbulent sessions this week delegates refused to seat the Milwaukee group of 10 on grounds they were elected unconstitutionally. Rejection of the workers came amid accusations by high union leaders that Communists led the 79-day Allies-Chalmers strike.

George Sees Senate Boost In $3,206,000,000 Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—While taking exception to some Treasury suggestions for adding approximately $1,000,000,000 to the House-approved tax bill, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman, predicted today the Senate Finance Committee would make a substantial increase in the $3,206,200,000 measure.

Although the figure approved by the House is the highest in history, Senator George said that "we should raise at least $3,500,000,000, and as much more as we can justify without too great a jar to the economic system."

The Georgia Senator told reporters the Treasury proposal to increase the starting rate for surtaxes on individual incomes from 5 to 11 per cent would provide "an exceedingly high tax" and added: "While the Committee may be willing to go in the direction of increased surtaxes, it is questionable that it would go to a starting rate of 11 per cent."

Senator George indicated, too, that the Committee would reject the suggestion of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, for a modified requirement that husbands and wives file joint income-tax returns, when both earn income outside the home. The House struck out a joint return clause from the bill.

Joint Returns Opposed

Several Finance Committeemen, including Democratic leader Senator Alben W. Barkley, argued against mandatory joint returns at a hearing Aug. 8. Mr. Morgenthau, however, contended such a provision was desirable to prevent persons with large incomes from making property transfers between husband and wife, thus dividing incomes and qualifying for lower surtax brackets.

As an alternative, Senator George suggested that all husbands and wives divide equally any income they might have and file separate returns—a system now followed in nine states having community property laws.

Senator George conceded, however, that this program would tend to place a heavier tax burden on single individuals than on married persons. By splitting their income in half, he explained, a couple filing two returns would pay less in taxes than a bachelor with the same income filing one return.

Senator George indorsed the Treasury recommendation for reducing existing income-tax exemptions from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons, and from $800 to $750 for single individuals. That suggestion would require an estimated 6,543,000 additional persons to file tax returns and would subject single persons earning as low as $14.42 weekly to the income levy.

Other Levies Proposed

As other means of raising an additional $800,000 to $1,000,000, Mr. Morgenthau suggested increased estate and gift taxes, taxation of State and local securities, revision of excess-profits levies, and reduction of depletion credits granted concerns, such as oil companies, which take natural resources from the land.

A suggestion by Mr. Morgenthau that a simplified tax form be provided for low-income groups met with general committee approval. Under the system, which would apply to incomes up to $3,000, a taxpayer merely would have to figure his total income, make deductions for dependents, and then pay a tax designated in a table on the reverse side of the form.

Mr. Morgenthau, while offering specific recommendations for raising up to $1,000,000,000 of extra revenue, indicated that a $5,400,000,000 tax measure would be necessary if the Treasury's goal of two-thirds cash and one-third borrowing was to be attained. He said the Treasury would submit new suggestions for raising such an amount later on, but conceded there were virtually no new tax sources which the Federal Government could tap.

Low Income Tax Tables Simplified

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—While suggesting that the income tax base be broadened, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau told the Senate Finance Committee today that "we ought not to take into the income tax system millions of new taxpayers with small incomes without simplifying the way in which their tax is computed."

Submitting a simplified table to aid low-income taxpayers, Mr. Morgenthau outlined the difficulties of computing income taxes on present forms. When a small taxpayer starts to fill out his return, the Treasury head said, "He may be full of patriotic enthusiasm to pay his share toward the defense program. But by the time he has finished his last computation his cheerfulness may well have collapsed under the strain."

The new table is based on the assumption that Congress will lower existing income tax exemptions from $2000 to $1500 for married persons and from $800 to $750 for single individuals, as suggested by President Roosevelt. Rates are those approved by the House. The tax for each income bracket is the average of the tax for the upper and lower limit of the bracket, reduced by 10 per cent, as "a rought equivalent" of possible deductions. For each dependent other than husband or wife, the taxpayer subtracts $400 from his total income and uses the balance to determine the tax. The taxes in the table are worked out to the nearest dollar, no fractions of a dollar being shown.

The table follows:

If your total amount is: From	To	Your tax is: Single Person	Married Person
$1	$750	—	—
751	775	$1	—
776	800	2	—
801	825	3	—
826	850	5	—
851	875	7	—
876	900	9	—
901	925	11	—
926	950	13	—
951	975	15	—
976	1000	17	—
1001	1025	19	—
1026	1050	22	—
1051	1075	24	—
1076	1100	26	—
1101	1125	28	—
1126	1150	30	—
1151	1175	32	—
1176	1200	34	—
1201	1225	36	—
1226	1250	39	—
1251	1275	41	—
1276	1300	43	—
1301	1325	45	—
1326	1350	47	—
1351	1375	49	—
1376	1400	51	—
1401	1425	53	—
1426	1450	56	—
1451	1475	58	—
1476	1500	60	—
1501	1525	62	$1
1526	1550	64	2
1551	1575	66	3
1576	1600	68	4
1601	1625	70	6
1626	1650	73	7
1651	1675	75	8
1676	1700	77	10
1701	1725	79	12
1726	1750	81	14
1751	1775	83	16
1776	1800	85	19
1801	1825	88	21
1826	1850	90	23
1851	1875	92	25
1901	1925	96	29
1926	1950	98	31
1951	1975	100	33
1976	2000	102	36
2001	2025	105	38
2026	2050	107	40
2051	2075	109	42
2076	2100	111	44
2101	2125	113	46
2126	2150	115	48
2151	2175	117	50
2176	2200	119	53
2201	2225	122	55
2226	2250	124	57
2251	2275	126	59
2276	2300	128	61
2301	2325	130	63
2326	2350	132	65
2351	2375	134	68
2376	2400	136	70
2401	2425	139	72
2426	2450	141	74
2451	2475	143	76
2476	2500	145	78
2501	2525	147	80
2526	2550	149	82
2551	2575	151	85
2576	2600	153	87
2601	2625	156	89
2626	2650	158	91
2651	2675	160	93
2676	2700	162	95
2701	2725	164	97
2726	2750	166	99
2751	2775	169	102
2776	2800	172	104
2801	2825	174	106
2826	2850	177	108
2851	2875	180	110
2876	2900	183	112
2901	2925	186	114
2926	2950	189	116
2951	2975	192	119
2976	3000	195	121

Food by Shipload, Gas in Trainloads Required for 'War'

CAMP POLK, La., Aug. 9 (AP)—The Army, giving up trying to imagine how much will be consumed by the men, animals, and machines in the Louisiana maneuvers this summer began speaking today in terms of ships and trains, but neglected to mention that everything were double.

A statement was issued declaring that "the amount of food, fuel, forage, and equipment required for this fighting force is beyond human imagination, but a breakdown to carload lots makes it conceivable."

The Army figures were based on consumption by 250,000 men of the Third Army, which maneuvers from mid-August to the end of September. But when this force is pitted against the Second Army there will be not 250,000 but 500,000 men in the field.

Contenting itself with facts and figures for a quarter of a million men, the Army said:

In 55 days, the Third Army will eat 54,450 tons of food which includes 2,500,000 dozen eggs, 9,500,000 pounds of potatoes, 14,279,975 fresh oranges, 11,000,000 pounds of bread.

This tonnage, the Army said, would fill about a dozen average seagoing freighters or a line of railroad cars more than a mile long.

Horses and mules numbering 11,500—presumably this figure may need doubling, too—will require 150,000 pounds of grain and 164,000 pounds of hay during the maneuver period.

The Third Army's 30,000 gasoline-consuming vehicles — again nothing was said about multiplying by two—will need 450,000 gallons daily, or 59 railroad tankcars of gasoline a day.

Education

Why Do We Like Certain Books? Here Is a Simple Lesson In Literary Analysis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Yorkshire, Eng.

The Scout and Guide movements perform so much admirable work in so many directions that we sometimes overlook the fact that they also try to inculcate a taste for wholesome literature.

The other day Jane came to me to be tested for her "Book-Lover's Badge." Jane is a housemaid—the kind of person whose literary interests are usually satisfied by weekly magazines of the sentimental type. However, Jane is also a Girl Guide of the Ranger section, and while considering the question of possible badges her eyes had wandered to the caption "Book-Lover's Badge." She then proceeded to select certain works by the authors prescribed and read them in her off-time.

When she came to me to be tested I regarded the occasion, not so much as an examination, as an opportunity to help a fellow book-lover take her first steps in a wonderful "Land of Promise." The books she had read included a couple of "Sherlock Holmes" stories, John Buchan's adventure story "Greenmantle," "Alice in Wonderland," Kenneth Grahame's "Dream Days" and Masefield's narrative poem "Reynard the Fox." First we arranged them in the order of her personal preferences, with Sherlock Holmes at the top and "Alice in Wonderland" well at the bottom. The reasons for preferences, demanded in the test, furnished more difficulty. Such and such part was "awfully interesting" or "awfully jolly" and that was about as far as we got.

Then I asked her to imagine that she had been on a visit to a newly married sister. What would she describe to her mother when she returned home? I explained that these points would be the very ones that writers would bring out in their books. If she could discover what these features were she would then know what to look for in her reading.

Plot and Characterization

"What would you want to tell mother first?" I asked "I should want to tell her what we had been doing." So Jane recognized the importance of a good "plot"—what people are doing. We now had a touchstone to apply to our miscellaneous collection of books. We soon saw that Sherlock Holmes provided a collection of clever, pithy little plots; the plot of "Greenmantle" was of supreme importance, while in some other books the plot mattered less.

I then asked what else her mother would wish to hear about "Maria" (as we dubbed the imaginary elder sister) especially if she had not seen her since her marriage. Well, it was obvious she would want to know how Maria was getting on. Jane would try to give some idea of Maria's feelings and preoccupations. This brought us to the immense importance of "characterization" and we found that while Conan Doyle's characters did not amount to very much, we should never forget Bob Cratchit and Tiny Tim, and I recalled how to hosts of English-speaking people Sam Weller and Mr. Micawber and old Peggotty were more familiar than the folk in the neighboring street. We then discussed the subtle characterization of Kenneth Grahame's children in "Dream Days." Jane had felt the poignancy of the child's disappointment over the lost circus-treat, so skillfully and unsentimentally portrayed.

"It makes me feel that when I promise to take my little brother for a walk I must be careful to keep my word," she remarked.

Dialogue Also

"Mother would certainly want to know more than what you did and how Maria was getting on," I suggested. So it was agreed that it might be well to describe what Maria was wearing and how her house was furnished. So we came to the importance of "description," and we compared the carefully delineated London streets in "A Christmas Carol" with the hastily dashed off impressions of the country-side as seen by the galloping horsemen in "Reynard the Fox."

Still the account of Maria's visit was not complete.

"There is still something I am quite sure you would tell mother," I insisted.

"Of course," said Jane, "I would tell her what we talked about."

So we found that "dialogue" was an enormously important feature in a good novel, for, as "Alice" of "Alice in Wonderland" truly points out, "What is the use of a book without . . . conversations?" Then we hunted up in "Alice's" own book some of the delightful examples of witty inconsequent conversation in which it abounds.

"May I do something for you in return for all the trouble you have taken?" asked my examinee, remembering she was a Guide as well as a Book-Lover. But I was already feeling amply rewarded.

A. Dorothy Horsfield.

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'The Family Forum' Considers: How One Mother And Daughter Found a New Companionship; Also Letters to Our Boys in Training

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that my children are grown up I have been thinking back this summer over the pleasantest hours we spent together as they were growing up. One summer stands out especially when my daughter was between graduating from high school and going to college.

A neighbor of ours who is an artist organized an art class and as my daughter was fond of drawing he asked me if she could join. I told him that she was too busy at the moment preparing to graduate but if he would take me in his class I would tell her what went on and as soon as vacation began she would be free to join the class herself. A sudden fit of timidity almost made me go back on my rather hasty decision, but daughter would have none of it. She came bringing her pencils and drawing pad to me and said very firmly "Now mother, none of these inhibitions, for it will do you good. Just start right out and forget how many years it is since you tried to draw."

So with the artist's wife sitting beside me to uphold me in the new enterprise, I became an art student. Time is too short to tell of all I learned and the new realm into which I walked and found perfect rest from household cares. What I want to tell is the lovely feeling of companionship I had with my daughter when, school over, she went with me along with the art class on fascinating sketching tours. We sat on the banks of rivers and strove to paint the most difficult of subjects, waterfalls. We made studies of rocky cliffs and distant receding hills, calm peaceful rivers, old barns, and many other things.

I think one of my nicest moments was when my daughter recovered from the hard year of school work in a sudden realization that life was good, and wanted to sing louder than the waterfall as she mixed her colors. The sound of the rushing water and that clear young voice trying to make itself heard above the roar and tumble of water, I have never forgotten. In that moment I was sure she had not a care or a trouble in the world and no more had I.

"It wasn't so much that I had a passion for art, though I know you always had a sneaking hope that I would turn out to be an artist, mother," she has told me since, "but it was such fun to be able to do something with you, just the two of us."

"Wasn't there just an added bit of fun in knowing that here was one thing you did better than mother?" I ventured to ask her. "For you really had a good deal of talent and I didn't."

"The idea!" she grinned. "The only difference in our waterfalls was that yours looked like whipped cream and mine looked like cream cheese and olives."

With the mechanically minded boy it was harder to find something that he could do with mother, though he had much in common with his dad; but there was, we found, a bond in the fact that we both had a sense of humor and the times when he sat perched on a stool in the kitchen reading to me "Huckleberry Finn," "Tom Sawyer," and "Life On the Mississippi," while I made pies and cookies, is a joy to remember.

Writing stories together and going to the "movies" together was a bond with the youngest boy.

I don't mean that there were not deeper and more serious things we all had in common but I do mean that the lighter moments count and playing together makes you friends with your children in a delightful way.

(Mrs.) J. I. S., New York State

Jolly, Encouraging Letters To Our Boys at Camp

With over a million of our boys away from home for the first time in the defense training program, and millions of boys of the British Commonwealth of Nations in the service, let us parents and friends vow to do our part in keeping up the morale of our boys by seeing that only interesting and worthwhile letters are constantly on the wing to them. Let us make those letters informal, friendly, happy, with much (oh, very much) of the small home news in them. As one who has spent many years far away from the "home base" and has had to depend on letters for information about the beloved home left behind, and its treasured occupants, I should like to venture to tell of the kind of letters that I feel help most to make the day dark or gay for the ones away.

A remark in a letter—such a simple little remark, too—such as, "Kay is busy in the kitchen tossing together some cinnamon rolls for dinner. Can you smell them baking?" Yes, indeed, one can smell them baking, and the whole sweet atmosphere of the home left behind seems to drift into memory. Let us do away forever with trite remarks, such as, "We are well. Hope you are too." Remember to tell them about the flowers that are now in bloom in the garden, and about the sweet peas planted against the garage wall where the old sand-box used to be when they were small; about what dad is doing evenings about the place; of sister's progress with her music lessons; about brother's summer job now that the University is out; how he got his job, etc.

"Went for a stroll last evening with your father and it was such a bright moonlight night. The O'Daniels' honeysuckle was so fragrant as we passed by their house. Met your old grade school friend, Billy Gardner, up at the corner and he wanted to know all about you. His number has been called and he expects to leave here soon too."

Never write saddening events or discouraging news unless it is absolutely necessary. Unless it is important that they should know unpleasant events keep them until they return. The writer has one friend who never bothers to write a letter unless she has some bit of sadness to tell, and even hoards up these gloomy tidbits to send out. No wonder no one wants to open her letters when they arrive.

Yes, let's do this part of our defense work by keeping cheerful letters on the way to our boys.

(Mrs.) H. H. F., Washington State

A Saturday Column

Courtesy Huntington Lake Camp for Girls in California

Carefree Times Like This Spell a Summer at Camp

In and out of the water, on and off a horse, one minute with a jolly crowd and the next alone with a chosen companion having a deep and unforgettable talk—these are campers' experiences. This gaiety on the log raft is so jolly and full of abandon that we wanted you to enjoy it too. These girls are at a camp in the High Sierras, where they learn to ride, and to saddle their own horses. Early on the morning of a pack trip you will see them pulling the girths and tying up their duffelbags themselves. Again, however, you will find them at a table outdoors under the tall pines, modeling or busy at some other favorite craft, or out on the lake paddling along the wooded shore.

Courtesy of Singing Ridge Camp in Putnam County, New York

Morning Inspection—From Trunks to Teeth

Many a child upon going to camp has his first real training in taking care of his own things. Tent inspection is usually regular and stiff. Furthermore, he soon learns that if he doesn't take care of his possessions he will lose them. This is a valuable camp lesson, as are many other lessons in responsibility which our campers are at this moment learning. The camp these boys are attending is a "ranch"—with riding, Indian lore, pack trips, and similar experiences usually associated only with the Western United States.

Wishes to Study Choral Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Painesville, Ohio

Dear Education Editor:

I am a primary teacher in a Consolidated School in the country. I would like to do some work in Choral Reading this winter.

(Miss) G. A. N.

* * *

Although choral reading as now done in schools and colleges is so recent a development in education, there are a few outstanding basic volumes on the subject and an increasing number of volumes and pamphlets on special aspects. Marjorie Gullan and Elizabeth Keppie have both done much in the field. We have reviewed on this page a volume by each one, as well as other volumes that may interest you or anyone delving into the subject. These two basic texts are: "Teaching of Choric Speech" by Elizabeth Keppie, and "Choral Speaking," by Marjorie Gullan. Both are published by the Expression Company, 16 Harcourt Street, Boston, Mass., at $2.25 each. A more recent publication by Elizabeth Keppie, published by the same firm and at the same price ($2.25), is "Choral Verse Speaking." It contains a great many quotations for use in choric speech.

The publisher mentioned above makes a specialty of books and pamphlets in the field of the speech arts, including books for use in teaching speech and remedial speech to little folks. A free list of choric speaking books is available from this company on request. Ask for the booklist titled "Choric Speaking." If you are interested in doing general speech work with elementary school children (not choric, necessarily), you might like to ask for their list of these books for little folks. Two fine texts in the general field of speech are "The Speech Arts" and "The Junior Speech Arts," by Alice Craig (Macmillan Co., $1.60 each). One is used in high schools, the other in junior high schools.—Education Editor.

Parents Modernize the Local Little Red Schoolhouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

Often the spirit of the old-fashioned one-room schoolhouse (not too accurately immortalized in song and story as the little red schoolhouse) is extolled; but few sigh for its physical discomforts. There is something sturdy and comforting about these small white structures that appear at regular intervals still along the green-clad country roads. For many of us, too, they are more than land marks. They represent the independence and hardihood that we associate with pioneer America.

The people of District 14 near Clarence, N. Y., felt this way about the little old school to which they and their fathers and grandfathers had gone, as far back as 108 years ago. The building itself was solid and substantial, but poorly lighted and heated. Convinced that there was justification for eliminating these drawbacks, the School Board and Parents Club undertook the project.

Now District School 14 is a model of its kind, pointed out by educators at State Teachers' College in Buffalo, as an example of what can be done to restore the one-room schoolhouse to its position of importance and usefulness.

The improvements include indirect lighting fixtures, a large sandbox for geography and other projects, modern movable desks, a radio, electric hotplates for preparing quick warm lunches, an adequate library for school and home use, and the newest of textbooks. Although the pump still furnishes refreshing water, the old pot-bellied stove has been replaced by a furnace heater; so no longer does the school board have to "resolve that one quarter of a cord of wood be furnished for each and every scholar attending."

School records go back to 1833, but at that time the school evidently was a going concern since no reference is made to its actual construction. The school enrollment last year was 13, with one boy in the graduating class. In the community and nearby are many of the former pupils and several former schoolmasters, and they, with the parents and children who now use the school, gathered to do honor to District School 14 on completion of the modernization program.

The teacher is assisted regularly by supervisors from State Teachers' College and by students of the college who spend five week periods gathering practical experience in many-grade teaching technique. The teaching methods, like the equipment, are the best that modern education has yet devised; the building itself survives as a tribute to the skill of the old-time craftsmen: together they typify the American way of combining the best of the new with the best of the old.

Tommy Is Encouraged To Make a List of His Own

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Urbana, Ill.

Tommy's big brother Jim was planning a party for a few of his friends. Since it was to be very informal, starting with a taffy pull in the kitchen, he said it was all right with him for his younger brother Tommy to be present if he wanted to. Of course Tommy did. What 10-year-old boy does not want to be on hand for a taffy pull, especially with a group of grown-up boys and girls whom he admires.

His mother, feeling that a little preparation was in order for this new social situation, took the following method to insure that the little boy would have a good time and that he would not cause annoyance to his big brother.

As she and Tommy finished putting the house in order on the evening of the party, she said to him, "There is just one thing more I want you to do before the guests arrive. This is Jim's party and it is very kind of him to invite you. You will want to help him see that his guests have a good time. Now it's easier to help if one has in mind particular ways in which he can help. I want you to spend a few minutes thinking up some of those ways. When you think of something you can tell me."

It did not take Tommy long to think of several ways. He became quite interested. The first suggestion he made was, "Don't ask embarrassing or personal questions." The next was, "Do what Jim asks me to." Then followed, "Be friendly," and "Be cheerful." After a pause he said, "I have another. When they start playing games don't give advice, don't butt in, or interrupt." His last suggestion was a more general one, "Be thoughtful of the guests."

Parents sometimes give detailed directions to children about their behavior just before some social occasion. Instruction about etiquette and various details of behavior can better be given at some other time. It is difficult for a child to give his attention long to this kind of a talk and to remember what is said, no matter how good his intentions may be. It can be helpful, though, to ask a child to make a little last-minute preparation himself, as Tommy did, by thinking of ways in which he can be thoughtful and in which he can practice what he already knows of courteous behavior. V. E. H.

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for
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The Home Forum

Salai and the Sweet Rhubarb

MY APPRENTICE, SALAI, arrived just when I had reached the peak of enjoyment of the long, golden days on the island. It was, I had decided, the most wonderful spot in the world. I wrote letters to my friends which the tourist bureaus would have envied. But the minute I beheld the bright-eyed *habitant* boy, I knew that the remainder of the summer days would not be long and golden.

Salai sat demurely in his chair while I interviewed him. He swung his brown, bare feet leisurely. His eyes, the black of oil, sparkled with the joy of living and his brown face glowed with a super-abundance of energy. He strikingly resembled Leonardo's lively apprentice; and that was why I dubbed him Salai in preference to the slur of ten syllables which was his real name.

If Salai's name baffled me, my name likewise baffled him. Simple as it looks on paper, it takes a Gael to pronounce it. So to Salai I was "Ce boss." From the garden, from the well-house, from the kitchen, the voice chanted after me, "Boss! Boss!"

* * *

Salai took up residence in our borrowed house without any regrets or longing for his multitudinous relatives. On the first evening I expected to hear a lonesome wail from his bedroom, but there was none. Salai came out in his nightgown and sat down with me on the porch. He began to recount a series of the grisliest stories I had ever heard. They had all occurred on the island, and either his Tante Héléne, his Great-uncle José or his Grandpère Louis had figured in them. Having been brought up among the more unimaginative northlanders, I found them impossible to believe and thoroughly alarming.

The next morning I discovered that I had not acquired an apprentice, but a marvelous servant. At six o'clock Salai's shrill scoldings drove some stray chickens out of the garden and me from my bed. The fire was lit, the milk brought in from the well. What were we going to have for breakfast?

And while the lances of the sunlight broke on the oleanders by the window, Salai sat across from me and made energetic plans for the day. His voice rose and fell in continuous sound. The odor of the bacon mingled oddly with the cinnamon tang of the flowering oleanders.

* * *

When the dishes were put away, we went upstairs to the studio, where Salai received a few lessons in paint preparation until he announced that he knew all about that. He explained that *habitants* weave their own wool, spin it, and dye it with pigments boiled from roots and leaves. Salai could draw well, but he was not greatly interested in it.

In the afternoon, when I wished to settle down to some serious work, I dispatched Salai on an errand to the village store. He came back an hour later, flushed and heated. But it was not play which had aroused him. It was Madame Philomène, who owned the small store where the *habitants* exchanged their butter and eggs for such goods as they needed.

With gestures, he retold the scene; what Madame Philomène said to him and what he said to her. It had apparently been a furious argument which Salai had won. His face flushed with triumph when he uttered the words which had given him victory.

But what, I inquired, was it all about?

It was this, Salai explained: when *habitants* bought butter, which they did not often do, they received it wrapped in ordinary brown paper. When tourists or Anglais bought butter, they received it wrapped in wax paper as well as brown, and paid two cents more for it. Salai had insisted that I should not be charged the extra two cents, but that I should also receive the wax paper. It was quite a coup d'état which he had accomplished.

* * *

When we were in the village, Salai treated me with a deference which was most flattering. As we walked on the street together, he would loftily order all dogs, children, and insignificant persons out of my way. But when we spent a week-end in Toronto, something quite different happened. Salai walked behind me and was so quiet that I thought the gray stone city had awed him into silence. Then I saw pedestrians passing me with smiles and glancing back with laughs. I looked back and beheld Salai giving a grotesque imitation of my amble. In Toronto, Salai reasoned, we had no prestige to keep up. But thereafter Salai led the procession, his expressive arms loaded down with parcels.

* * *

There flourished at one end of the garden, close to the wall, a magnificent cluster of sweet rhubarb. It was the pride of the owner of the house, who preserved it in the fall for winter use. And so I was somewhat disturbed when I began to discover large rhubarb leaves scattered outside the wall. Someone was taking the rhubarb.

Now there is nothing sweeter than a rhubarb stalk to strip and chew on your way to the village. You reach the last bit just as you enter the old paved street. So I called in Salai and diplomatically questioned him. Salai shook his head vigorously. He hadn't taken the rhubarb.

"Salai," I bargained, "if you leave the rhubarb alone, I'll take you for a picnic on Sunday. Wieners and marshmallows."

Picnics are usually huge affairs in French Canada. For a family to have a picnic by themselves is unthinkable. But one "all our own" delighted Salai. All week no rhubarb leaves appeared without the wall and Salai made enthusiastic plans. He attended, himself, to the purchase of the wieners and marshmallows. The ham sandwiches he counted with care and sampled the spread to make certain that it had not spoiled. And the ice-cream and pop—only the greatest resolution kept him from it.

The blacksmith rented us his little golden pony with the shaggy mane and a two-wheeled cart. At two in the afternoon, we set off. The air was a soft, luminous blue. The pines and poplars glistened against the shimmering meadows. The wind arose from the blue glister of the sea and brought us the tang of the spray. We could see the long, brilliant white stretch of sand.

On the way we passed the square, two-hundred-year-old houses of the *habitants*, the walls gleaming with new whitewash. The families were gathered on the *galeries* in their Sunday best, quietly enjoying the peace of the day. Once or twice we passed an oxcart mounted high with hay. There was the scent of hay and the creaking of wheels. Clouds overhead were brilliant white and blue; they dropped a coolness upon us.

* * *

When we rode home, the highest cloud had paled. The evening was cooling and the branches of the poplars swished against the wheels as we passed. There was the low hum of flies, the booming of the mosquito hawks as they slid down the darkening haze. The new moon, thin and wistful, appeared like a soft, pink cloud above the tree tops.

Salai nodded beside me, his flushed golden face softening into the smoothness of sleep. He was no longer Salai the imp, but a drowsy, contented boy. I reached into a bag and drew forth two pale gold stalks. One I peeled and placed in Salai's hand; but he sighed and let it drop. And as the pony jogged along and the blue wings of insects flashed in the bluish air, I began to nibble the rhubarb.

ELMAR MACHAN

By Courtesy of the Boston Public Library to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BASQUE STABLE": *A Drawing by Edmund Blampied*

EDMUND BLAMPIED was born in 1886 on the island of Jersey, the first native of the Channel Islands to achieve renown in graphic art. Today he is one of the most eminent etchers in England.

Reared on a farm, Blampied was observant of the life of the peasants, and as a child he made many sketches of the laborers and livestock. At the age of seventeen, he went to London where he studied at the Lambeth Art School. Later he learned the technique of etching at the London County Art School. During the last war, he was a Jersey Island militiaman. Soon after the war, he was honored with membership in the Royal Society of Painters-Etchers.

"Basque Stable" is a drawing in pen and ink which has been pulled together with slight washes. It was probably intended as a preparatory sketch for a dry-point. The drawing was made in 1924 when Blampied visited San Sebastián.

D. A.

Hills and Fields

When the wind blows,
The meadows run to the hills;
But, when the day is quiet,
The hills come down to the fields
And lean upon their fences,
Like old men resting
While their shadows wait along
the roadside.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

True Defense

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY the importance of adequate national defense is admitted, and programs of defense are being carried out. These human footsteps are, indeed, necessary in the present state of the world's progress.

It is well, however, to be cognizant of the concept of defense entertained by the Psalmist when he declared (Psalms 7:10), "My defence is of God, which saveth the upright in heart." Let us not for an instant become apathetic in our prayers for the world. Nor should we be mesmerized into believing that our individual righteous thinking will not bear fruit in accomplishing its healing among nations. The present chaotic condition is undoubtedly the result of accumulative wrong thinking. Our duty, then, lies in being ever alert to guard our mental home, so that we may send forth into the world only those thoughts which will tend to comfort, to bless, to purify, and to heal. In this manner can we do our part to bring into expression a clearer realization of peace, joy, and harmony. Certainly this is having a part in building a strong defense, as taught in Christian Science.

The Apostle Paul, in his second letter to the Corinthians (10:4, 5), indicated the spiritual nature of true defense when he wrote, "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds: . . . and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

David, when he went forth to conquer Goliath, definitely proved Truth to be a strong deliverer. This unassuming shepherd boy refused to be handicapped by Saul's material armor, and through his trust in God, he was victorious. David proved that his spiritual armor, which was comprised of reliance on God, was truly an impregnable one, against which the darts of evil could not prevail.

Students of Christian Science realize the vital importance of providing adequate defense, and the wisdom of taking the essential human footsteps. On page 277 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, declares: "Whatever weighs in the eternal scale of equity and mercy tips the beam on the right side, where the immortal words and deeds of men alone can settle all questions amicably and satisfactorily. But if our nation's rights or honor were seized, every citizen would be a soldier and woman would be armed with power girt for the hour." And in the same volume she says (p. 286): "National disagreements can be, and should be, arbitrated wisely, fairly; and fully settled. It is unquestionable, however, that at this hour the armament of navies is necessary, for the purpose of preventing war and preserving peace among nations." Though at the present time it is right to provide and to support these material measures, Christian Scientists are confident that eventually, through consistent spiritual transformation of thought, the significance of true defense, as revealed in Christian Science, will be understood.

Whatever the general world terror may seem to be, unwholesome, ungodlike, condemnatory thought accomplishes nothing toward healing the situation, but rather tends to prolong it. There is only one remedy, a spiritually mental one, that is, to transform our thinking by turning from error to Truth, from matter to Spirit, from hate and fear to Love, from death to Life, and from evil to good. This mental transformation is the natural result of prayer, consecration to Truth, study of the Lesson-Sermon in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, and the reading of the authorized Christian Science literature. Prayer and study unite our thinking to God, thereby establishing the true sense of harmony and tranquillity.

We should think of all men as, in reality, God's children. As we continue to see one another as brethren, expressing the nature of divine Love, we shall overcome strife, opposition, conflicting mortal opinions. The Mind which is God is directing, protecting, and sustaining all that reflects Him. Under this divine guidance, one cannot falter, his strength cannot be exhausted, his life endangered, or his spiritual capacities impaired. Man, in God's likeness, abides in a spiritually mental realm, wherein there is no discord, but only peace, joy, and complete satisfaction.

When men learn to utilize the scientific fact that good thoughts serve as an unassailable armor that glorious day will appear when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more" (Isaiah 2:4). Thus it is apparent that the true concept of defense will be manifested as each one strives valiantly to go forward in his spiritually mental journey from sense to Soul. Let us continue to build daily our true spiritual defense in all its grandeur and invulnerability. May we be ever mindful of Mrs. Eddy's loving admonition (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210): "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La meilleure Défense

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUJOURD'HUI, l'on admet que la défense nationale est une chose importante, et sous ce rapport, de vastes projets sont en voie d'exécution. Le fait est que ces mesures humaines sont nécessaires au point où le monde en est arrivé.

Il est bon toutefois de partager, au sujet de la défense, le concept qu'en avait le Psalmiste lorsqu'il déclarait (Psaume 7:11): "Dieu est mon bouclier; Il sauve ceux qui ont le cœur droit." Dans nos prières pour le monde, ne cédons pas un instant à l'apathie. Ne nous laissons point mesmériser par la croyance que notre penser juste demeure stérile et n'aide pas à guérir les nations. Les troubles actuels, la confusion, résultent évidemment d'une accumulation de faux penser. Aussi nous incombe-t-il d'être toujours vigilants, de surveiller notre demeure mentale et de ne répandre que des pensées qui puissent réconforter, bénir, purifier, guérir le monde. De cette manière nous contribuons à faire paraitre une réalisation plus claire de la paix, de la joie et de l'harmonie. Nous aidons certainement à construire, comme l'enseigne la Science Chrétienne, des ouvrages de défense qui résistent à toutes les attaques.

Dans sa deuxième lettre aux Corinthiens (10:4, 5), l'apôtre Paul indique en ces termes la nature spirituelle de la vraie défense: "Les armes avec lesquelles nous combattons ne sont point charnelles, mais elles sont puissantes, par la vertu de Dieu, pour renverser les forteresses: par elles... nous amenons toutes les pensées captives à l'obéissance du Christ."

Lorsque David s'avança contre Goliath pour le vaincre, il prouva bien que la Vérité est une puissante libératrice. Le jeune berger, simple et modeste, refusa l'armure matérielle de Saül, dans laquelle il ne se sentait pas à l'aise; et sa confiance en Dieu lui assura la victoire. David prouva que son armure spirituelle — sa foi en Dieu — était vraiment invincible, et que les traits du mal ne la perceraient jamais.

Ceux qui étudient la Science Chrétienne comprennent l'importance vitale d'une défense efficace; ils savent que sur le plan humain, certaines mesures sont essentielles. A la page 277 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, déclare: "Tout ce qui pèse dans l'éternelle balance de la miséricorde et de l'équité ramène le fléau là où il doit être — où seules des paroles et des œuvres immortelles peuvent régler toutes les questions à l'amiable et de façon satisfaisante. Mais si l'on violait les droits ou l'honneur de notre nation, tout citoyen serait soldat et la femme serait armée d'un pouvoir qu'elle revétirait pour faire face à l'exigence du moment." Dans le même ouvrage, elle dit en outre: "Les désaccords entre nations peuvent et devraient être soumis à l'arbitrage, selon la sagesse et l'équité — et complètement réglés. Toutefois, à l'heure actuelle, les armements navals sont sans contredit une nécessité, pour éviter la guerre et maintenir la paix entre les peuples." Bien qu'à l'heure actuelle il soit juste de prévoir et de soutenir ces mesures matérielles, les Scientistes Chrétiens sont sûrs que tôt ou tard, quand la pensée deviendra plus spirituelle et plus conséquente, on comprendra la signification de la vraie défense, révélée en Science Chrétienne.

Que la terreur générale revête telle ou telle apparence, les pensées malsaines, accusatrices, dissemblables à Dieu n'aident absolument pas à guérir la situation, mais tendent plutôt à la prolonger. Il n'existe qu'un seul remède, spirituellement mental: il faut transformer notre penser en quittant l'erreur pour la Vérité, la matiere pour l'Esprit, la haine et la crainte pour l'Amour, la mort pour la Vie, le mal pour le bien. Cette transformation mentale est le résultat naturel qu'entraînent la prière, la consécration à la Vérité, l'étude des Leçons-Sermons qu'indique le *Livret Trimestriel de la Science Chrétienne*, la lecture des publications authentiques de la Science Chrétienne. La prière et l'étude mettent notre penser à l'unisson de Dieu, établissant ainsi le vrai sens de l'harmonie et de la tranquillité.

Nous devrions penser à tous comme étant en réalité les enfants de Dieu. En continuant à voir dans notre prochain notre frère, exprimant la nature de l'Amour divin, nous pourrons surmonter les luttes, l'opposition, les opinions mortelles contradictoires. L'Entendement qui est Dieu dirige, protège et soutient tout ce qui Le reflète. Sous le gouvernement divin, il est impossible que l'on chancelle, que les forces s'épuisent, que la vie soit en danger ou que les capacités spirituelles s'altèrent. Créé à la ressemblance de Dieu, l'homme demeure dans un royaume mental et spirituel d'où les discords sont absents mais où règnent la joie, la paix et la satisfaction complète.

Quand les hommes apprendront à mettre en œuvre le fait scientifique que les bonnes pensées sont une armure inattaquable, on verra poindre le glorieux jour où "une nation ne lèvera plus l'épée contre une autre nation et l'on ne s'exercera plus à la guerre" (Ésaïe 2:4). Il est évident que le vrai concept de la défense se manifestera lorsque chacun s'efforcera vaillamment d'avancer sur la voie spirituelle qui conduit des sens à l'Ame. Continuons chaque jour à bâtir, dans sa grandeur et son invulnérabilité, notre vraie défense spirituelle. Puissions-nous toujours nous rappeler l'avertissement plein d'amour que nous donne Mrs. Eddy, à la page 210 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany:* "Les bonnes pensées sont une armure impénétrable; l'ayant revêtue, vous êtes parfaitement protégés contre les attaques de l'erreur quelle qu'en soit la nature. Et non seulement vous êtes en sécurité, mais tous ceux sur lesquels reposent vos pensées en bénéficient."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Emerson on the British Character

THE BRITISH . . . are free forcible men, in a country where life is safe, and has reached the greatest value. They give the bias to the current age; and that, not by chance or by mass, but by their character and by the number of individuals among them of personal ability. . . .

How came such men as King Alfred, and Roger Bacon, William of Wykeham, Walter Raleigh, Philip Sidney, Isaac Newton, William Shakespeare, George Chapman, Francis Bacon, George Herbert, Henry Vane, to exist here? What made these delicate natures? Was it the air? Was it the sea? Was it the parentage? For it is certain that these men are samples of their contemporaries. The hearing ear is always found close to the speaking tongue; and no genius can long or often utter anything which is not invited and gladly entertained by men around him. . . .

The English composite character betrays a mixed origin. Everything English is a fusion of distant and antagonistic elements. The language is mixed; the names of men are of different nations,—three languages, three or four nations;—the currents of thought are counter: contemplation and practical skill; active intellect and dead conservatism; . . .

Whilst they are some ages ahead of the rest of the world in the art of living; whilst in some directions they do not represent the modern spirit, but constitute it,—this vanguard of civility and power they coldly hold, marching in phalanx, lockstep, foot after foot, file after file of heroes, ten thousand deep.—From "English Traits, Representative Men, Addresses," by RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Portrait of a Northern Night

Towers of night above the Gaspé shore
conceal Mont Saint Pierre in hooded sleep
and cowl the timbered hills. With hollow roar
the gulf waves crash in hidden caves and creep
along white sands. Their foamy hands explore

lost crevices, their plunging breakers leap
against the sea-wall from the north, they mock
each other's thunder. And the cool wind sighs
over the cove and in the trees and dies.
The moonless hills, the wind, the waves, the rock
shoulder the night. Somewhere above the firs
high in the cliffs the lonesome eagle stirs.

M. SMITH

Virginia Is the State Of Hospitality

BY THE MIDDLE of the eighteenth century Colonial Virginia had achieved its heydey. Affluence had polished the manners and enriched the life of the old Tidewater and newer Piedmont gentry, while a hardy race had settled in the Valley; and, beyond the mountains, hunters and pioneers were pushing toward the Ohio. Estates had expanded along with tobacco production and slavery until several nabobs held vast domains. Upon these rose the great Georgian Colonial houses of eastern Virginia, most of which were built between 1730 and 1760. Libraries grew in number and size. William Byrd II, with nearly 4,000 volumes, owned the largest, perhaps, in America at the time. . . .

Virginians preferred the country. The well-known mansion of brick or stone, with its various outbuildings, was the center of an almost self-sufficient community. Poor farmers lived in small houses. Stories were long told of remote planters haunting the nearest roadside to watch for the weekly stage, hoping to find a traveler who could be persuaded to stop over for a day or a week or a month. Early in the century Governor Spotswood had "showed small Concern in reporting that upon an official Occasion he had entertained four Hundred Guests at Supper." Colonel James Gordon of Lancaster County noted one day in his diary: 'No company, which is surprising.' — From "Virginia," W. P. A. Writers' Project. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Finland Retains Popularity ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

Finland is today's outstanding example of the value of a good reputation whether in private life or international affairs. Paradoxical as it may seem, Finland is now the fighting ally of the one nation above all others believed to menace the United States, yet there is no evidence that Finnish popularity in the United States has dropped one iota. It is doubtful if history provides us with many parallels.

What is more, this remarkable hardihood of Finnish popularity is as evident in Government circles as it is on the street, among State Department officials as among taxi drivers. Nor is there any indication that Americans will stop looking upon that country as "brave, little Finland" and as a model for international honesty and conscientiousness.

To date, the Finnish attack upon the Soviet Union has not brought forth a single condemnation from any responsible Administration official and nobody at the State Department seems to feel that it will in the near future. This is in stark contrast to the blistering denunciations against Italy, Germany, Japan and, once upon a time, Russia which have periodically made headlines in American newspapers.

Britain Not Hostile

Even Great Britain, locked in a no-quarter struggle with Germany and looking upon successful Russian resistance as of paramount importance, shows little heart for any action against Finland other than what is indispensable for the conduct of the war. London has severed diplomatic relations with Finland, blockaded the country and even raided Arctic territory, but has refrained from berating a country as popular in Britain as in America.

Nor is the reason hard to find. Whatever may be the official opinion on the wisdom of Finland's joint action with Germany, few persons in the United States find themselves able to blame the little country. The memory of the bitter fighting during the long, cold winter of 1939-40 is still too strong to allow much condemnation of Finland's retaliation against the country of 180,000,000 persons which devastated its cities, uprooted its population, and stole its territory.

The argument has been advanced that, regardless of what the Soviet Union may have done to Finland a year and a half ago, the Finns are wrong in adding strength to the devastating march of Nazi aggression. It is contended that Finland might better have sought to preserve its neutrality and to hope, as do so many other small European nations, for an eventual British victory.

This argument is countered, however, by the explanation that Finland always has regarded mammoth Russia as its traditional enemy, that it was blinded to its true interests by the memory of the ruthlessness of the Russian aggression and by a very natural desire to regain the territory lost by the Russo-Finnish peace treaty. It is also felt that it would have been impossible for Finland to preserve its neutrality and that, obliged to take sides, it was unthinkable for Finland to side with Russia.

Little stock is placed here in the common Left-wing charge that Finnish landowners and industrialists, headed by Baron Mannerheim, have maintained a continuous intrigue against the Russian Communist State. Finnish leaders are given credit for enough intelligence, regardless of their feelings toward Communism, to know that it would be suicidal for them to plot against a neighbor so infinitely more powerful and ruthless.

Red Cross Aid Stopped

So far as the United States is concerned, the only change effected by the Finnish attack on Russia is the stoppage of Red Cross supplies from the United States—and that was due primarily to the extension of the British blockade to include Finland, although the shipments undoubtedly would have been stopped on other grounds as well.

Here in Washington, the Finnish Minister Hjalmar Procope is seldom seen—in striking contrast to the days of a year or more ago when he was the lion of Capital society and the most popular figure to enter the Department of State. Mr. Procope, whose position is doubly difficult because of the popularity of his English wife, is relegated to solitude more through a tacit recognition that his presence might be diplomatically embarrassing than to any condemnation of himself or his country.

During their press conferences, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, have refused consistently to be drawn out on the question of American relations with Finland, usually parrying the question with: "I have nothing new on that today."

The best guess here is that the United States will continue to recognize Finland and that no very strong condemnatory action can be expected. Not only is Finland's role in the war a minor one, but its future relations with the Allies are expected to be easy to determine if Germany is defeated. Along with their Government, most Americans seem to hope that Russia will beat Germany but that Finland will beat Russia.

National Defense: 'Bonanza' in the Deep South

A site is selected for a smokeless powder plant and an Alabama hamlet becomes boom town.

Inside America
Sixth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Childersburg, Ala.
Pop. Jan. 1 459
Pop. Aug. 1 ..... 18,000 plus

This is the fantastic story of T. B. Russell, who struck marble after he struck gold.

It is also the fantastic story of Childersburg, Ala., where they located a $50,000,000 smokeless powder plant in a town where the Mayor's office didn't have a telephone.

But more than that . . . it is the fantastic story of the American defense effort and of events that could happen nowhere else but in the United States, and in the United States only in a moment of national emergency.

Let's begin with Mr. Russell.

Mr. Russell is a mild-spoken, kindly plantation-owner, President of the Amiston Production Credit Association, and erstwhile owner of 1,079 acres of partly leached Alabama clay soil which he treated more considerately than some of his neighbors, turning under a crop of Austrian peas and vetch and other leguminous plants in the spring and sometimes getting as much as a bale of cotton an acre or 40 bushels of corn in the fall. His neighbor, Alston Keith, owner of 1,327 acres in the same sleepy little cross-roads community, was also provident with his tenant-operated soil.

Locally Mr. Russell had what was known as an "eight-horse crop," meaning four tenant families with eight mules. The families lived in cabins and were colored, of course. This soil was first held by the red man, then worn out on a one-crop basis by the white man, and is now tilled by the black man.

Felt There Was Marble

Mr. Russell is an intelligent man with a well-above-average mental horizon, and he told me one hot night in the Mayor's office as the beetles zoomed through the open doors around the expensive new fluorescent lights how he came to Childersburg 40 years ago and bought his land. He always wondered if there weren't marble under his soil. The famous Sylacauga marble comes from nearby, and there is limestone all over the region. For 40 years he had told his wife there might be marble there, but he hadn't ever really got round to testing it out.

Childersburg, it should be explained, is a one-filling pump village, feeling the common curse of Southern poverty which professors like Odum and Vance of Chapel Hill have poignantly described. Poverty is no disgrace, and the rest of the country is largely responsible for it anyway, and you can't rise much above squalor in the tenantry, as Mr. Russell sympathetically pointed out, when the whole tenant family works all day in the fields, even to the littlest child who totes water if she can't pick, for 10 cents an hour. The whole family, you understand, gets the 10 cents, not each member. Yes, if cotton sells for 10 cents a pound at the end of the year, the share-crop ratio works out at 10 cents an hour per family, while 12½ cents a pound would put the family hourly wage at 12½ cents. There's a direct relationship. Some proprietors divide profits at the end of the year on a 50-50 basis with tenant families. As a generous man, Mr. Russell gave his four families two-thirds of the cash from the corn yield, and three-quarters from the cotton yield.

Well, that was the state of affairs until the morning of Jan. 3, 1941.

Defense Plant

And then the thrilling word flashed from Washington, over the wires and over the radio that Childersburg, with its 459 inhabitants, had been picked for one of the biggest defense sites of the country, a temporary, five-year, $50,000,000 powder plant. A neighboring town of Talladega was picked for a $19,000,000 "bag-loading" plant, where Childersburg's cotton, turned into explosives, would be poured into silk bags, since silk, with which ladies adorn their legs, is about the one textile that utterly destroys itself when it explodes, without clogging gun barrels or maybe causing another explosion by charred fragments.

Childersburg had been secretly picked by the Du Pont scouts long before, over other sites, because it had plenty of cotton, lots of running water (the plant will take 15,000,000 gallons a day), coal and sulfuric acid supplies, and because three railroads crossed it (though only one stopped) and because there was a plentiful labor supply at Birmingham, 40 miles away. Those were the reasons. Du Pont is putting up the Childersburg plant, known officially as the Alabama Ordnance Works, on a fixed fee basis, under the Army supervision of Col. James D. McIntyre and Capt. Ivar T. Malmstrom, Executive Officer.

A boom-town bonanza fell into Childersburg's lap.

What happened was a scene reminiscent of gold-rush days. A rash of real estate signs appeared in town. Cotton fields were staked out for "Avenue E" and "21st Street." But let us follow the typical case of Mr. Russell, as he described it himself.

On his farm, 529 acres lay inside the new 21-square-mile Government reservation. Alston Keith's whole farm, 1,327 acres, was included. Previously Mr. Russell thought he had retired, but he came back with a jerk when he rented his three store parcels on what would have been called "Main Street" if there had been any competitor, for $237.50 a month. He had formerly been getting $25 a month—for all three!

Refused to Sell

Mr. Russell, standing tie-less and comfortable in the shirtsleeve comfort which is the native American's costume over nine-tenths of the continent on hot summer nights, told me all about it. Outside, even though it was late, the sound of the hammer and saw could be heard in the bonanza town, throwing up new structures. Mr. Russell was asked to sell these "downtown" stores but said "Not on your life." He was going to rent and keep them.

But the odd thing was about the land. The Government initially offered only $17.50 an acre for the Keith-Russell farm land. And all these years Mr. Russell had had this hunch that there was marble under it, waiting to be discovered.

Well, just a few days before he talked to me, Mr. Russell said that the Army engineers had been out, taking a boring for foundations, and at 18.9 feet they had struck—well, that remains for the court to decide. It was certainly rock of some kind. Mr. Russell thinks it was marble. They hit the same thing on the Keith property, a few feet lower. He tried to get a core from the engineers but they would not give him a thing, were secretive as diplomats. The whole matter is coming up before Federal Judge Murphy's condemnation commission, with maybe a jury trial afterwards.

"What would you sell your land for?" I asked.

"Good marble land is worth $150 an acre," replied Mr. Russell. "I'd be willing to let it go to the Government for, well—$100 an acre."

And so you see, this is how the bonanza fell on one man in Childersburg. It didn't satisfy him. But that, of course, is just the beginning.

Mr. Russell's Negro tenants have been crop-sharing at a family wage of 10 cents an hour. On this new 18,000-man job the minimum hourly wage is 40 cents. Forty cents an hour! . . .

Then take skilled workers. I talked to Vance Jameson, steamfitter foreman, who had just arrived from Louisiana in a trailer costing $1,495. He will live in it with his wife, in a trailer camp, paying $3 a week for electricity, water and privileges. He will get $1.75 an hour, and the A. F. of L. union, which arrived with him, says he can't work for time-and-half overtime. It's got to be double time or nothing.

Yes, from bottom to top it's a bonanza for pop-eyed Negro tenants; for skilled-worker, double-time Jameson; for farmer Russell, with his marble-real estate-gold mine. And then beyond these minnows swimming in the silver shallows is the big powder company itself, out in the deep golden waters, with a fixed fee contract. The plant started as a mere $50,000,000 affair, but it will almost certainly be enlarged, everyone says.

There was no hint of advance planning in the Childersburg formula. No advance arrangement was made for housing or feeding the 18,000. You could rent a cot in a cubicle in a made-over barn, with another man, for $4 a week. Other costs were in proportion.

Here is a defense study in relief, with what it can do for a small community. There are dozens of Childersburgs over the country. There is a bit of Childersburg in most of our big cities today. Accent is on speed. And speed costs money.

At least it is a comfort to know that some of this golden flood, since the flood must flow, is irrigating the life and the industry of the deep South. Its effect may last there long after the emergency.

Ewing Galloway

Where Bonanza Struck: A Four-Family, Eight-Mule Share-Cropper Cotton Farm

In an area like this, a $50,000,000 defense plant dropped out of the blue

Defense Dollars Make Cotton Growing Easier for This Share-Cropping Family

North, South, East, West

The Measure of Loyalty ..... ***By Frank L. Perrin***

Wars, whether internecine, defensive, or aggressive, seem always to emphasize and aggravate otherwise latent human emotions, prejudices, and racial or national loyalties. We need not condone, when manifested, the acts or pronouncements of those who, by inheritance, feel, rather than admit, loyalty even to a nation or a people at the moment waging or threatening war upon the nation we most love. It is helpful, and perhaps even wise, at such a time, to endeavor to see the picture through the eyes of the offending neighbor.

The love of country, like the love of family, is inherent in all humanity. English immigrants to the United States in a much earlier period of our history were slow to divest themselves of recently inherited animosities. And it is true that some of the children and grandchildren of these same pioneering Britishers inherited, at least in a degree, the feeling of dislike for a country which had dared to defy, and that successfully, the authority of a mother country.

Among neighbors and not distant relatives in the pioneering days of the Middle West were the families of British emigres come to share the riches of a seceding new world. A gray-haired mother and grandmother of the flock, wise in her own convictions or apt as repeater of the observations of one perhaps more, perhaps less, wise than herself, remarked one day within the hearing of a boy still in his early teens, that, in her opinion, "the Declaration of Independence was the ruination of America."

For confirmation she turned to her son-in-law, Daniel, also wise in his own estimation, and she was not disappointed.

The Other Fellow's View

That sentiment, denoting inherited loyalty to the land of one's childhood, did not convict one who had harbored and expressed it of conscious disloyalty to the adopted or chosen country. And it is not difficult, as we ponder the matter, to put ourselves, in imagination, in the place of the other fellow. An American, or an Englishman, residing in any aggressor country today, would not easily renounce complete allegiance to his home country. And a generation or two seems hardly to eradicate what "foreigners" always denounce as a nationalistic taint.

There are discouraging, and perhaps increasing, indications that the immigrants and children and grandchildren of aliens who found refuge and fortune in America are even now, openly or secretly, lending sympathetic aid and some degree of comfort to what they regard as the "Fatherland." One is not obliged to condone this divided loyalty in order to understand it and, with proper reservation, to respect it. Since the dawn of civilization the spirit of nationalism or racial allegiance has survived. It will persist. Americans, perhaps more generally than those of any people, stubbornly denounce and resent the voluntary expatriation of their nationals.

We have but to look back a little way, comparatively, to recall the popular denunciation of wealthy and aspiring Americans who renounced their allegiance to become a part of what their fellows once scorned as a titled foreign aristocracy. The children and grandchildren of these critics have come, happily, to look more sensibly, or more charitably, upon such voluntary acts, just as the forebears in Europe of migrating hordes have come to accept the inevitable.

Ability to Defend Itself

One thing, all things considered, may be accepted as conclusive. This is that the Americas, North and South, have gained most in the processes of interchange. Between the two great oceans there has grown up, within the easy recollection of many who still interestingly observe the progressive trends, a nation united and well equipped, spiritually and in every important way, to sustain and protect itself while in generous measure aiding and supporting its friends and neighbors.

And this appraisal, not made boastfully or vainglouriously, includes the present and future ability to protect itself against subversive alien elements within. That these are exerting and are determined to continue to exert whatever detrimental influence possible, there remains now no shadow of doubt. It is not to threaten or coerce those thus engaged or those tempted to essay such disloyal and dishonest undertakings that this assurance is expressed. It is to reassure those who perhaps need no reassurance that the gloved hand of Uncle Sam, who speaks softly habitually, can, when the need arises, reach far and strike powerfully. We were taught, long ago, the proverb which advises to beware the anger of a patient man.

To Change the Subject:

Man and "Superman" ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

"Building for the future" is a phrase we hear frequently nowadays, while the present seems to give us so little immediate satisfaction. Organizations and individuals are already active in efforts to formulate a postwar basis of international aims and relationships from which an enduring peace may grow. Others are considering economic problems and trying to chart a course that will spread the benefits of invention and industry. Still others are turning their attention to devastated cities and discussing plans for making of this disaster a road to greater beauty and more advanced social improvement.

The same phrase, in another application, was used recently by a speaker, addressing an audience of men and women who are engaged in work with children and young people. "In work with youth, we are building for the future," this speaker said. How often, I thought, do we remember that? How often do we let it color our relations with youth or determine our approach to the preoccupations and problems of youth? How often, too, when we are criticizing youth, do we remember that its vagaries may be tide-marks left by the pressure of an adult outside world—and that, to that extent, we are ourselves responsible for them?

The rage for the comic magazines and the popularity of their dramatized "supermen," which pyramided their circulation to 7,500,000 copies a month last year, has been explained as the child's effort to get away from unpleasant facts which radio and news reels will not allow him to forget, and which make his own environment seem insecure. While regretting his choice of a remedy, we shall be wise if we consider the situation that has led to it and prepare ourselves to offer him a better way of defeating his perplexities.

This is where we should be building for the future. It will take some thought and some of our time, but both will be well spent if we can help these young persons to "choose their heroes wisely." The quotation is from a most timely and provocative article, "The Comics and Children's Books," by Louise Seaman Bechtel, in the current issue of The Horn Book Magazine. (By the way, this magazine, a critical review of children's literature, published bimonthly by The Horn Book, Inc., Boston, Mass., deserves wide circulation in homes and among men and women who work with youth. Every issue has illuminating articles on some particularly timely and urgent aspect of these young persons' world.)

"Our most difficult problem, with children, is to bridge the gap between childhood and manhood," writes Mrs. Bechtel. "Small children used to get plenty of blood and thunder in folk and fairy tales. They still do, or still can. . . . Sometimes, nowadays, we wait too long to offer such stories, wait indeed until they may be spoiled by a school room. The small child loves his nonsense books and verse, his mind embraces giants, he is not afraid of Thor or Odin. But at six or eight his hero is the policeman, or the electrician, or the aviator, and the gap begins which, by the time he is nine, makes him bored with make-believe, yet troubled by the real world. . . .

" . . . As it is, the intelligent mother must take part of the load. She must begin to read aloud again, and to read books that 'stretch the mind.'

" . . . All children's minds could be taken off comics and off the war by more real work, which they generally love to do. No one can travel through our villages, towns, suburbs, city back streets without seeing dozens of projects on which growing children could be employed. Besides thinking of stories, books, entertainments to give them, let them be imaginatively stirred to give their own communities something in return."

Mrs. Bechtel's recommendations are too good to be missed by anyone who is building for the future with young people. Reading aloud in the family . . . renewing or making the acquaintance of heroes who have made ideals for generations of children. . . . putting ideals into action in helping with community betterments, directed wisely and with vision. In all these activities, young people may be led to find that sane and comprehensible world in which they must be rooted if their growth is to be balanced and secure.

In such an atmosphere "superman" recedes until he becomes the puppet he really is, and the child looks out understandingly upon a world which he himself is helping to make.

NEWS ITEM— FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.—FARM FOLK AT AZALIA, MICH., PETITIONED THE U.S. ARMY TO LET PRIVATE JOHN V. PROCHASKA RETURN HOME FOR 30 DAYS — "HE'S THE ONLY ONE IN THESE PARTS WHO CAN RUN A THRESHING MACHINE."

Dear Navy—
Why can't you be as nice as the Army and give my Walter a week's leave? He's the only boy can sing "Good-bye, dear, I'll see you in a year" the way I like it.
YES, I'M YOUR DADDY'S BOSS
MOTHER AND I HAVE A PETITION HERE FOR YOU TO LET DADDY OFF TODAY — HE'S THE ONLY ONE WHO CAN GET THE LIDS OFF OUR JELLY JARS
LOOIE, I'VE JUST HAD A REQUEST TO LET YOU OUT — YOUR WIFE SAYS YOU'RE THE ONLY ONE CAN OPEN THE SECOND STORY WINDOW
L.F. — AN ZELM
Dear Mr. Churchill—
This petitioning business has gone over so well in America that we are petitioning you to let Rudolf Hess come home for a couple of weeks
He's the only one can tell us what he told you
As ever
Adolf —

By a Staff Artist

Franzeim Considered Favorite for State Junior Golf Championship at Belmont

Bellevue Star May Repeat His Victory of Last Year

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact that he was unable to qualify for the recent State amateur at Longmeadow, young Ed Franzeim of Bellevue must be installed as the favorite in the Massachusetts junior championship which begins its four-day stand at Belmont Country Club next Tuesday.

First of all Franziem is the defending champion, a title he won last year at Wollaston by defeating Little Joe Monahan in the final. And second, Ed has been playing a lot better golf than that he showed at Longmeadow, and has been under 70 several times since over his home course.

By a Staff Photographer
Ed Franzeim

Up at the State amateur, Ed was watching on the first day of match play. "You know," he said, "I wanted to qualify for this tournament, but I really didn't think I could. My job keeps me off the links every day except Sundays, and I could hardly expect to play championship golf with no practice. But just wait until that junior tournament comes around. I'll be ready—just mark my words."

Recent Performances

His recent performances bear him out. They were made possible by his being switched to night work, which allows him plenty of time for practice in the daytime and the 20-year-old youngster is definitely set to give a good account of himself.

At this writing it appears as though Franzeim's chief opposition will again come from his archrival of last year, Little Joe Monahan. For several years the Holy Cross sophomore has had his eye on this particular title and he intends to make this year the occasion for winning it. He must win it this year, if ever, for next year he will be beyond the age limit.

Monahan Ready

Monahan, who is paired with Leo Martin at the Oakley four-ball tournament this week end, just this past Wednesday won the Winchester father-and-son championship with his father, Judge Joe, for the third time. After the presentation of the Bowl had been made, Joe asked rhetorically, "Am I ready for that junior tournament? I'll say I am, and I only hope I meet that Franzeim in the first round."

Such a wish will hardly be realized, for both will probably be placed in opposite halves of the draw. If they meet at all, it will most likely be in the final.

Successful Defenders

In seeking to defend his title, Franzeim will be attempting to duplicate a little-followed precedent in this tourney. Fred Wright, the seven-times State amateur champion, won two years in a row, 1915 and '16, and E. E. Lowery took the crowns in 1919 and '20. Beyond that no other champions were able to repeat in successive years, and only one other, Billy Donnelly has won two titles. He conquered at Brae Burn in 1929 and at Sandy Burr in 1931. Franzeim was medalist and runner-up to Ted Tabor of Vesper in 1939 at Blue Hill.

The tournament calls for an 18-hole qualifying round Tuesday, with the 32 low scorers entering match play Wednesday. Two rounds will be played Wednesday and Thursday with the final at 18 holes coming Friday. A junior-junior division will also qualify for match play Tuesday and will comprise 16 players who are 17 years of age on Aug. 12 and who do not qualify for the junior flight of 32. Last year's junior-junior was won by C. H. Clancy, Jr., of Minute Man in Lexington.

* * *

Private Walter Whitehead of Camp Edwards and Dick Johnson of Tedesco, 1940 champions, fell by the wayside yesterday when defeated by Ben Goodale and Renouf Russell of Myopia in the third round of the Essex four-ball. Going into play today Mel Merrit and A. G. Wigglesworth of Salem were favored.

* * *

The semifinal survivors were the teams of J. C. Allen, Burlington, Vt., and E. C. Shotwell, Essex; Merrit and Wigglesworth; Herbert Jaques, Jr., Myopia, and W. D. Boardman, The C. C.; and H. F. Taylor, Jr., Oyster Harbors, and W. E. Carter, Tedesco. Merrit and Wigglesworth eliminated the college hockey stars, Ted Learned of Dartmouth and Johnny Chase of Harvard, 2 and 1, in the quarter-finals.

Cooney Weiland, coach of the Boston Bruins, and partner, Frank Archer, were eliminated in the New Bedford four-ball yesterday . . . Leo Martin and Joe Monahan, Jr., topped the four-ball play at Oakley yesterday by winning the medal with a six-under par 65 . . . Ed Franzeim (rival of Monahan in the junior play next week) and Johnny Chew were second with a 66.

Hawaiian Aquatic Men Lead Others

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9 (AP)—Great swimmers from little grains of rice do grow.

That is the conviction of Soichi Sakamoto, coach of the Hawaii tank team which is seeking its third consecutive national A. A. U. title.

Three of his charges, Kiyoshi Nakama, Jose Balmores and Bunmei Nakama, finished in that order in the 1,500 meter event. Bill Smith, Jr., and Takashi Hirose were one-two in the 200 meter.

The Hawaiians had no entrants in the three-meter dive. The plunge title went to Earl Clark of Ohio State, who earlier this year won the national collegiate crown.

The Islanders' 300 meter medley relay finished far behind that of the Chicago Towers Club which had Adolph Kiefer, six times A. A. U. backstroke champion, doing the first leg and building up a huge advantage.

The Towers team collected 13 points during the first day to 24 for the Hawaiians. Clark's first gave Ohio State five points and undisputed third place.

By-Plays

Reminiscences

This week we are reminiscing on the various outfielders who have played for the Boston Red Sox since they entered the American League in 1901. In watching the current trio we could not help recalling three of the former players who made up one of the greatest outfields of all time. We refer to Speaker, Hooper and Lewis.

The Red Sox certainly never had a better trio at any one time than this one. Tris Speaker, a member of the Hall of Fame, must be regarded as one of the greatest outfielders of all time. At fielding we cannot recall a player who could surpass him. He was also a good batter with a life-time average well in the .300 class.

Harry Hooper was a rightfielder who was most brilliant defensively. He was not a great batter, when compared with Speaker, Cobb, Ruth and other great hitters; but he was often right there when a hit was most needed. He was also a fine baserunner. His catch of a fly ball in Fenway Park in the World Series of 1912 was one of the greatest, if not the greatest catch ever made by an outfielder. No one who saw it will ever forget it.

Duffy Lewis was the left fielder on that trio. He was a good batter and had one of the best throwing arms in the game. It was a treat to see him run up the banking that used to be in left field at Fenway Park. It was known as Duffy's Cliff and there was no player who could go up it and catch a ball the way he could.

Of the present Red Sox outfielders there is only one player who we would pick in preference to any one of the above trio. He is Ted Williams. Not as good a fielder as Lewis or Hooper, he is far better that either as a batsman and it is for that reason alone that we would give him the call. We would put him in left field in place of Lewis.

This completes what we consider would be the strongest all-time Red-Sox team and to summarize our selection we name the following line-up: "Cy Young, Bill Dinneen, Joe Wood and Lefty Grove as the pitchers; Bill Carrigan and Lou Criger as the catchers; Jimmie Foxx, first base; Hobe Ferris, second base; Everett Scott, shortstop; Jimmie Collins, third base, Harry Hooper, right field; Tris Speaker, center field, and Ted Williams, left field.

G. M. R. H.

Favoring Breeze Helps Third Day For Marblehead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 9—A fleet of 359 boats answered the enticing weather conditions in the second day under Corinthian colors of Marblehead Week here yesterday. And racing became keener among the yachtsmen encouraged by the best breeze of the week.

Arthur J. Santry Jr. saw his Taygeta edge out Marbett in the Q and Eight Meter Class and Charles P. Curtis piloted his Ellen to a narrow victory over John S. Lawrence in Moose in the International 30-Square Meters. Johnny McAleer again handled Speedy to another victory in the Massachusetts Bay class to take the Winnie Karshick trophy.

Caleb Loring Jr. took a long lead in the International One-Design Class with another victory in Pompano. A third Corinthian regatta day today will close an interesting Marblehead Race Week.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	71	36	.664	
Cleveland	58	45	.563	11
Boston	55	49	.529	14½
Chicago	52	53	.495	18
Philadelphia	49	55	.471	20½
Detroit	49	56	.467	21
Washington	41	60	.406	27
St. Louis	41	62	.398	28

Results Aug. 8

Boston 15, Washington 8.
Chicago 16, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 5, New York 3.

Veteran Bolsters Youngster

Wide World

Estel Crabtree, Cardinal Spare

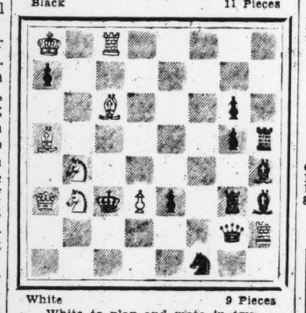
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—This veteran made his major league debut 10 years ago with Cincinnati and has been in the minors since, managing Rochester last year when Billy Southworth left to handle the Cards. When Southworth viewed his young team this season he called up Crabtree to supply experience and balance and the veteran is hitting over .400 as a spare outfielder and pinchhitter.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Aug. 9, 1941
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2273
By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces

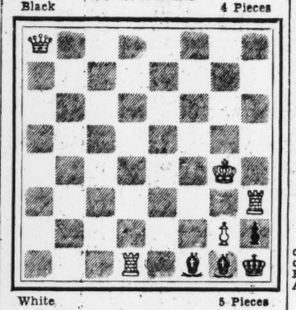


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Honor Problem, Chess Review, May, 1941)

Problem No. 2274
By W. I. Lourie

Black 4 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Especially contributed to The Christian Science Monitor, through the kind cooperation of E. W. Allen.)

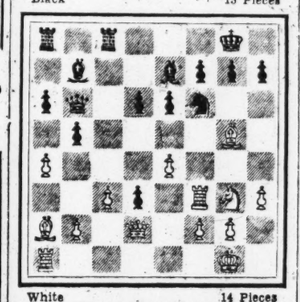
Solutions to Problems

No. 2271. B-K5
No. 2272. 1. Kt-B4 — K-Q5, Kt-K7, Kt-Q3, BxR
2. Kt-K6
1. ——— — Kt-Q5
2. Kt-B3ch
1. ——— — Kt-K6
2. P-B3ch
1. ——— — Kt-Kt6
2. B-B2ch
1. ——— — else
2. B-B6ch

End-Game No. 574. White mates: 1 QxKBPch, KtxQ; 2 P-K6ch, QxP; 3 Kt-B5ch, K-Q; 4 KtxQch, K-Q2; 5 Kt-B5ch, K-Q; 6 Kt-Kt7ch, K-Q2; 7 B-R3ch, P-B4; 8 BxP mate.

End-Game No. 575

Black 15 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

White to play and win
(Nisch-Woog, Leipzig, 1934. White wins with a well-known combinative idea.)

American Chess Buletin

The May-June issue of this, the oldest chess magazine published in this country, contains all of the games of the recent Horowitz-Reshevsky macth, with notes by A. E. Santasiere.

St. Louis Results

CHAMPIONSHIP

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	
Fine	7	0	2	8	1
Steiner	6	2	1	6½	2½
Adams	6	3	0	6	3
Blumin	4	2	3	5½	3½
Anderson	4	3	2	5	4
Marchand	5	4	0	5	4
Schmidt	4	5	0	4	5
Rauch	2	4	3	3½	5½
Stephens	1	8	0	1	8
Sturgis	0	8	1	½	8½

CLASS A

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Burton	6½	3½	Price	5	5
Mitchell	6½	3½	Holland	3½	6½
Ehrlich	5	4	McClure	2½	6½

New York Summer Congress

The annual summer congress of the New York State Chess Association will be held on the Campus of Colgate University from Aug. 17 to 23. This is the third successive year that the event has been held at Colgate, largely through the efforts of Dr. C. Harold King, president of the association and one of the Colgate faculty.

Robert Willman, Manhattan Chess Club expert, will defend the state championship won last year. The trophy given by the Binghamton Chess Club must be won three times to be retired. Both I. Kashdan and Arnold S. Denker have won twice.

St. Louis Games

Here are two of Fine's seven wins in the finals of the St. Louis tournament.

French Defense

Fine White	Marchand Black	Fine White	Marchand Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	13 Castles	PxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 PxP	P-KR3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	15 B-Q2	P-KKt4
4 P-K5	P-QB4	16 QR-K	K-B2
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	17 Kt-Kt5ch	KtxKt
6 PxB	P-QKt3	18 QxKt	Q-Q2
7 Q-Kt4	K-B	19 P-B4	P-Kt5
8 B-Q3	P-B4	20 P-B5	KR-K
9 PxPep	KtxP	21 QxK'ch	KxQ
10 Q-Kt3	B-R3	22 PxPch	K-K2 and
11 Kt-B3	BxB		Resigns
12 PxB	Kt-B3		

Queen's Pawn Game

Sturgis White	Fine Black	Sturgis White	Fine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-K5	BxB
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	19 QxB	Kt-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 QR-B	KtxKt
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	21 RxKt	R-Q4
5 Kt-B3	Castles	22 QR-Q3	KR-Q
6 Q-Kt3	PxP	23 Q-K3	Q-Q3
7 QxBP	P-B3	24 Kt-B4	Q-Q2
8 P-K3	Q-R4	25 Kt-K5	BxKt
9 B-K2	Kt-Q4	26 BPxB	P-QB4
10 Castles KR	KtxB(a)	27 P-B4	PxP
11 PxKt	B-K3	28 Q-K4	Q-B4
12 Q-R4	Q-B2	29 Q-K2	P-B3
13 P-KKt3	Kt-Q2	30 PxP	PxP
14 Q-B2	Kt-Kt3	31 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
15 KR-Q	QR-Q	32 Q-Kt4	P-QR4
16 P-Kt3	B-B1	33 Q-Kt6	Q-B3
17 Q-Q2	B-Kt5	34 Q-R7	R-QB4
		Resigns(b)	

(a) Now Black has an inviting attack against the isolated QP.
(b) Black's problems are now purely technical, and White can only prolong defeat.

Canadian Pros Stay With U. S. Stars in Golf

TORONTO, Aug. 9 (AP)—Two Canadian professionals who have absorbed one important lesson from their United States rivals—that there's nothing like a good swat to carry the ball somewhere near the cup—today sought to bring home the Canadian open golf championship that has gone over the border for 26 years in a row.

The candidates were Bobby Gray, Jr., who held a two-stroke lead over the field going into the final 36 holes today, and Gerard Proulx, a consistent clouter from Montreal.

Gray fired a 65 that amazed his rivals and the galleries, and also set a competitive record for the Lambton course, to reach the halfway mark with a total of 135. Clustered behind him were six important contenders from the United States, then came Proulx with a pair of par 70's.

Johnny Bulla, another tremendous swatter from Chicago, was second with 137. Gene Sarazen, Horton Smith and amateur Tom Draper of St. Louis, the first-day leader, had 138's, and defending champion Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va., and Lloyd Mangrum of Monterey Park, Calif., were tied with 139's. Draper and Mangrum, who scored 71 each, were the only ones in the lot of leaders over par yesterday.

Hopes for a Canadian victory depended mainly upon Gray, son of a famed Ontario pro, who was born in Scotland 29 years ago but learned his golf in Canada. Bobby is acknowledged to be one of the longest hitters in Canada or the United States, but he's notably inconsistent.

Robert Ortiz, Cuban, once was a promising pitching recruit with Washington. Now he is climbing back as an outfielder on the Senator farm at Charlotte.

The largest crowd in the history of night baseball was the 67,468 that saw the Yanks and Indians at Cleveland the night Joe Di Maggio's hitting streak was ended.

Starters in U. S. Amateur Clouded With Uncertainty

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rarely, if ever, in the history of national amateur golf championships, has there been so much uncertainty at this stage as to who might be starters in the championship proper, which this year will be staged at the Omaha Field Club, Omaha, Neb. Even the sectional qualifications scheduled for this coming week, New England's at Brae-Burn, may not tell the whole story.

There is no doubt that a percentage of those entered for the sectional qualifications have done so partly as a matter of personal pride, to try to demonstrate their ability to qualify and then withdraw, or maybe to demonstrate their loyalty to the United States Golf Association.

Bill Holt, now a resident of the Boston District and formerly of Syracuse, N. Y., is a typical example. "Trailer Bill" has entered for the sectional qualification with the feeling that it was, in a way, both his duty and his privilege to lend that much support to the parent body. Yet he is engaged to a certain extent on defense work which may make it impossible for him to go to Omaha if he qualifies.

There are plenty of others who would like to test themselves in the sectional qualifications but who may not go to Omaha. That makes it more than ever imperative that the officers of State or district associations who conduct the sectional tests impress upon all starters that they notify the officials the day of play or as quickly as possible thereafter whether they intend to compete at Omaha, so that if they intend to withdraw there will be more time to notify alternates and give them a chance to lay their plans for the trip.

Distance, time, and expense are other factors which some golfers have to weigh in connection with the trip to Omaha. The distance is approximately 1,500 miles from Boston; travelling expenses by rail vary considerably, according to accommodations and comfort. To go by Pullman, round trip, lower berth, will eat up close to one hundred dollars, with food costs to be added. To go by bus would be approximately half as much. Add food costs, lodgings, caddie fees, golf balls, locker-man, and all the other incidentals and the total amount involved is no small item, especially for many of the younger amateurs who may not be getting a fortune in wages, or who are dependent upon having their trip financed by father.

Still, some of the boys do manage, somehow, to take in these championships, even where the distances are long and the expenses not inconsiderable. Some have their own ways of cutting expenses. The Martin Twins, Leo and Edward, were among those from this section who contrived to take in the national at Portland, Ore., in 1937. They drove that distance and back and had plenty of experiences for future fireside chats, including one perilous moment when they skidded to the edge of a precipice along a mountain road and came within inches of doing a succession of somersaults for a matter of a thousand feet or so.

Having mentioned "Trailer Bill" Holt, I might add that he is gradually getting back on his true game, the one which in six nationals has given him the creditable showing of winning 12 matches. Last week end he participated in the annual Mohawk tournament at Schenectady, N. Y., an even which has been played for 23 consecutive years. "Trailer" fell victim, 2 and 1, to Hank Kowal, the ultimate winner and winner all four times he has played in it.

This Kowal might be a real threat in the national, it might be added. He once won the eastern interscholastic, twice was medalist in the intercollegiate, and right now is playing a topnotch game. Holt had a lot of satisfaction at Mohawk in beating Tommy Pierce, Vermont State champion who at Ekwanok earlier this summer eliminated Ray Billows and who later in the New York State amateur championship lost to Billows by a scant one-up margin in a 36-hole final.

Eastern Grid Eleven Named As All-Stars

The 1941 Eastern All-Star football squad was completed today when David Allerdice, Princeton's great passer, Jim Castiglia, Georgetown's smashing fullback, and Pat Martinelli, outstanding small college center from Scranton University, were added to the squad. Jim Crowley, of Fordham, All-Star coach, sent all players instructions to report at the Herald Tribune building Tuesday morning for bus transportation to the training site, the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The 1941 team is bigger than that of last year, averaging 202 pounds and 6 feet 1½ inches for 35 men. It includes such well-known players as Charley O'Rourke, Boston College; Frank Reagan, Pennsylvania's record scorer; Walt Matuszczak, Cornell's captain and blocker; Augie Lio, Georgetown's great guard, and a flock of stalwarts from Fordham and Boston College including the formidable Ram captain, Lou De Filippo.

This team has a line which averages 214 pounds per man and a backfield which averages 189. The biggest delegation comprises the centers, De Filippo, Gladchuk, Martinelli and Walter Dubzinski, Gladchuk's alternate at Boston College, who average 222 pounds. The tackles are close behind. Six of them, John Kuzman and Joe Ungerer, of Fordham, Joe Manzo, of B. C., Bill Watson, of Temple, Ted Konetsky, of Pittsburgh, and Nick Drahos, of Cornell, average 218.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Rochester 8-3, Newark 0-2.
Buffalo 5, Jersey City 4.
Toronto 8, Baltimore 7.
Montreal 3, Syracuse 2.

American Association

Kansas City 6, Columbus 5.
Toledo 17, Milwaukee 3.
Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 5.
Louisville 4, St. Paul 3.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 4, San Diego 2.
Seattle 3, Oakland 2.
Portland 5, Hollywood 4.
Sacramento 9, Los Angeles 8.

Texas League

San Antonio 8-6, Beaumont 6-1.
Tulsa 4-5, Fort Worth 2-0.
Shreveport 5, Houston 3 (7 innings)
Dallas 9, Oklahoma City 3.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 2-7, Memphis 0-6.
Little Rock 3-3, Atlanta 2-2 (first 10 in.)
Birmingham 9, Knoxville 5.
New Orleans 7-0, Nashville 4-4.

Eastern League

Scranton 8, Albany 2.
Wilkes-Barre 7, Binghamton 4.
Elmira 4, Hartford 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	66	36	.647	
St. Louis	67	37	.644	
Pittsburgh	57	44	.564	8½
Cincinnati	54	48	.529	12
New York	47	50	.485	16½
Chicago	46	58	.442	21
Boston	43	58	.426	22½
Philadelphia	26	75	.257	39½

Results Aug. 8

Brooklyn 6, Boston 2.
New York 3, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 1, Pittsburgh 0.

Bowman Balks

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (AP)—Joe Bowman, veteran hurler of the Pittsburgh Pirates, balked last night when notified he had been traded to St. Paul of the American Association for Oral Hildebrand, another veteran pitcher.

Harris May Save Job By Closing 7th

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the wake of repeated rumors of Bucky Harris's departure from Washington, comes Clark Griffith's brief but pointed hint to the man who runs his club on the field: "Don't finish last!"

Critics following the Senators feel certain that Harris will be relieved of his managerial duties at the end of the current American League season. However, hidden in Griffith's command is a hint that Bucky may be allowed to stay if the team beats out the Browns for seventh place.

Griffith took charge of the Washington club back in 1912, first as manager and later as president-owner. And not once during that period has he finished in the cellar. Four times they have slipped to seventh, but never to eighth. One has to go back to 1909 to locate a last-place Washington club.

There is evidence that all except five Senators will be on the market next winter. Buddy Lewis, Cecil Travis, Mickey Vernon, Jake Early and Dutch Leonard are the untouchables, although Lewis will probably be in the army long before another campaign rolls around. In fact, he may be in uniform before Sept. 1.

Ever since the start of the season Harris has been looking for a big league third baseman. Lewis was the first to try, but he was soon chased to the outfield, where he belongs. Travis and George Archie tried to fill the hole. Now Bucky is trying Morris Aderholt, up from Griffith's Eastern League farm at Springfield, Mass. The rookie batted an encouraging .321 in the minors.

Aderholt's presence in the lineup means that the Senators will have only two right-handed hitters—George Case and Jimmy Bloodworth—so the newcomer may be alternated with Archie, depending on the opposing pitcher.

Griffith thinks that Roberto Ortiz, the big Cuban who originally joined the Senators as a pitcher, may be a help in 1942. He is pounding Piedmont League hurling at Charlotte and is a line drive hitter—the most effective type in wide-open Griffith Stadium.

* * *

After tomorrow's double-header with the Senators, the Red Sox will leave on a one-week tour of the eastern sector of the American League. They will play single games at Yankee Stadium Monday and Tuesday; a night game at Philadelphia on Wednesday and a twin bill there Thursday; and singles at Washington Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

The following week the local American Leaguers start their final tour of the West, opening at Chicago.

* * *

On Monday the Braves open a home stand which runs through Aug. 28 and includes every club in the National League. The Phillies come first for singles Monday and Tuesday. The Giants come in for a double-header on Wednesday and a single Thursday.

* * *

Yesterday the Red Sox picked up a full game on the Yankees by beating the Senators here, 15 to 8, in a slug-fest while the Yankees were beaten by the Athletics 5-3. . . . Clark Griffith, owner of the Senators, and father-in-law of Joe Cronin, manager of the Red Sox, visited the Cronin household and enjoyed seeing his newest grandson, but not the game.

At Brooklyn the Braves had their five-game winning streak halted abruptly by Whitlow Wyatt, who pitched and won his 15th game of the season beating the Stengel men 6-2.

Skeet Shoot Sees Tight Race Ahead

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9 (AP)—The race for the national all-gauge skeet championship was a neck-and-neck affair today as the field of 305, largest in history, headed toward the finish in the 250-target, three-day event.

Yesterday's opening 100-target test did little to clear up the 12-gauge situation. Ten of the amateur boys broke the entire set, 15 men and one woman missed only one, and 98's were as numerous as ants at a picnic. The professional scrap produced two other "century" runs and a pair of 99's, leaving that race wide open.

Dick Shaughnessy, the Dedham, Mass., boy who first won at 14 years of age back in 1936 and then repeated last year at Syracuse, N. Y., with 139 of 150 to become the only man ever to hold the coveted crown twice, was among the amateurs with perfect first-day counts.

Patricia Laursen, Akron, Ohio, holder of the women's championship the last three years, skidded to a 98, one target off the pace set by Mrs. M. L. Smythe of Aurora, Ohio, the sensation of the tournament.

Aligned alongside Shaughnessy with 100 were H. A. Montgomery of Decatur, Ill.; C. H. Poulton of San Antonio, Texas; George Deyoe and W. W. Rapley of Washington, D. C.; Alex Kerr of Beverly Hills, Calif.; Bobby Parker of Tulsa, Okla.; L. R. Ford of Indianapolis, and Paul Slack and Jerry Decker of Detroit.

Al Ormsbee of New Haven, Conn., and F. Misseldine of Sea Island, Fla., broke 100 straight to lead the professionals, but there was a chance the latter might be shoved into the amateur class, due to a protest questioning his status as a shoot-for-pay entrant.

McNeill Showing Better in Play As Rye Advances

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—One look at Don McNeill, national singles tennis champion, is enough to convince you that he has plenty courage, and so far Don has been needing it.

In overwhelming William Talbert of Cincinnati, 7—5, 6—3, McNeill looked like the Oklahoman who swept through the nationals last fall. He trailed 1-3 in the first set as Talbert nicked the baselines. Then McNeill fought back with deep drives and perfectly placed volleys that brought the match completely under his control.

Kovacs went the other way in whipping Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., 6—2, 7—5. He won five games in a row in the first set, then let down. Kovacs finally applied more pressure and won out.

The women's final today brings together Pauline Betz of Los Angeles and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York. Miss Betz just managed to make it yesterday after a great struggle with Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif. She won out 0—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Boys' Doubles Champion For Second Time

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 9 (AP)—For the second-straight year Bobby Falkenberg of Hollywood, Calif., shares the national boys' doubles championship title.

In the national boys' and juniors' tennis tournament Falkenburg teamed with his fellow Californian, Don Harris of Los Angeles, to win the doubles championship from Jack Tuero of New Orleans and Charles Tichenor of Indianapolis in a three set match, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

In the junior singles division Victor Seixas of Philadelphia, by reason of a 6-2, 7-5 semifinal victory over Jimmy Evert of Chicago, will meet Budge Patty of Los Angeles. Patty defeated Bill Vogt of Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-0, in the other semi-final.

Tuero defeated Don Harris of Los Angeles, in the other boys' semi-final, 6-2, 6-2.

Evert and Smidl beat Seixas and Vogt, 7-5, 4-6, 6-0, in the semi-final round. In the other doubles match Larned and Jake took a three-set clash from Jack Ballack of Long Beach, Calif., and Irving Parker of Santa Barbara, Calif., 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

Scoring Splurge

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Miami Beach, held hitless for five innings by Darden Archer, piled up 20 runs in the sixth frame to overwhelm Miami in a Class D Florida East Coast League game, 21-1.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	553,680
1941 volume to date	85,488,149
1940 volume to date	136,036,105

Stocks Tend Downward On Light Selling

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Further retreating inclinations were displayed by leading stocks in today's market without much real weakness developing.

Selling was light from the start and declines of fractions to a point or so, in evidence near the final hour, were blamed mainly on the timidity of bidders.

Thoughts that the national tax program might exceed previous expectations, brokers said, tended to chill bullish feelings. In addition, the war news provided scant buying inspiration and many customers trimmed commitments as a weekend safety measure. Suggestions were heard that perhaps the generally bright business picture may have been pretty well discounted marketwise.

Stocks pointing lower included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, American Smelting, Union Carbide, Allied Chemical, U. S. Rubber, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Texas Corp.

Mild resistance was shown by Standard Oil (N. J), which nosedived late yesterday; Consolidated Edison, Boeing and United Aircraft.

Bonds Lower

The bond market was droopy today under a small run of weekend selling which affected nearly all divisions.

With few exceptions, corporates tilted downward fractions to a point or so. Rails were almost uniformly lower. Inability of the stock market to regain the recovery stride shown in May tended to keep buying interest in speculative loans at low ebb.

At losses near the close were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, American & Foreign Power 5s, Alleghany Corp. 's, Erie 5s of '75, and convertible 4s of '53, Warren Brothers 6s, Walworth 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69 and Texas Corp. 3s.

U. S. Governments were at a standstill in the stock exchange but dipped 2-32ds to 4-32ds for long term treasuries in the outside market.

Foreign bonds were inactive, with prices mixed in the few issues traded.

Engineering Awards During Week Third Largest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards, "with defense contracts, particularly public buildings, showing the way," totalled $233,581,000, third largest weekly figure ever reported, Engineering News Record said.

The latest figure is 206 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago, and 35 per cent above the previous week. It brings the award total for the year to date to $4,033,647,000. This 32-week total exceeds the entire 52 weeks of 1940 when $3,987,243,000 of awards made the largest annual figure on record.

Public building awards this week were $155,656,000, second highest ever chalked up. They were mostly accounted for by four defense plants, at Texarkana, Texas; St. Paul, Minn.; Huntsville, Ala., and Sterlington, La., and an army cantonment at Neosha, Mo.

Seven Months' Steel Output Sets Record

NEW YORK (AP)—July production of steel in the United States totaled 6,821,682 net tons, compared with 5,724,625 tons in July, 1940, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Production for the first seven months of 1941 was estimated at 47,730,225 tons, a record-breaking high figure, compared with 35,130,027 tons in the like period of 1940 and 24 per cent above the previous record of 38,522,433 tons in the first seven months of 1929.

The institute said that July totals slightly exceeded June despite a drop in calculated weekly production and rate of operations, reflecting the Fourth of July holiday and a shortage of scrap steel.

Excess Reserves Drop $140,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that lendable excess reserves of banks declined $140,000,000 to a total of $5,020,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 6.

The decline was attributed to a number of technical factors, including Treasury sales of defense bonds and tax notes.

Cotton Crop Put At 10,817,000 Bales

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Agriculture Department today forecast this year's cotton crop at 10,817,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight in its first official estimate this season based on conditions existing Aug. 1.

N. E. Telephone Gains

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company reports a gain of 2,894 telephones during July as against a loss of 1,118 in July of last year. For the first seven months of this year the gain was 56,459 as compared with 37,785 for the first seven months of 1940.

Named Transfer Agent

NEW YORK—Manufacturers Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for 1,000,000 shares common stock of American Home Products Corporation.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
54⅝	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	53	53	53	A'g 7
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	50½	50½	50½	— ⅜
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	A'g 8
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	43	42	42	—1⅝
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 6
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	45	4½	4⅜	4½	A'g 8
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	½	½	½	A'g 8
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	8	8	7¼	7¼	A'g 8
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	26	9⅛	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 8
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	—1⅛
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	2	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8½	8⅛	8⅛	A'g 8
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	161¼	160¼	160¼	—2½
11⅜	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jul 24
14⅜	11⅜	Allied M (¾g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Allied Stores	19	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ¼
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	84	84	84	A'g 8
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	9	29⅛	29	29	
21	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
1⅞	¼	Am Leather	1	1½	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 5
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	60⅛	60	60	— ½
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	A'g 6
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	41	40¾	41	
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37¼	37	37	
3	1	Am Cable & R	31	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	5	87⅜	86½	86½	—1⅛
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	180	180	180	A'g 7
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ¾
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	76	76	76	— ½
23¼	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	A'g 8
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	A'g 8
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 5
7¾	4⅝	Am Comm Al	3	7	6¾	6¾	A'g 8
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	1	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1½	1½	A'g 7
5	3¾	Am European	1	6½	6½	6½	+2
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	2	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	A'g 8
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 8
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	9	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 4
51¼	44⅛	Am Home (2.40)	2	51¼	51	51⅛	A'g 8
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 8
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	A'g 8
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	3	4	4	4	
13¼	10⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 8
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	5	47½	47½	47½	A'g 1
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	6	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	92	92	92	—1
13⅜	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	2	12½	12½	12½	
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 8
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	3	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	6	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	A'g 8
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	6	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	9	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	9	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 31
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	3	42⅛	41¼	41¼	—1⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	152½	152½	152½	+ ⅜
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	43	43	43	A'g 8
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	5	24⅛	24	24	— ⅜
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	3	11½	11¼	11½	A'g 8
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
20⅝	13	Am Sug R (½g)	6	20⅜	20	20	— ⅝
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	91½	91½	91½	
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	A'g 8
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	6	153¾	152⅜	153⅜	+ ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	A'g 8
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155½	155½	155½	A'g 7
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
29⅛	27⅜	Am Viscose ½g	22	27⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅝
114¾	114¾	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	114½	114½	114½	— ¼
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	6	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ¼
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	Jul 31
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	11	8⅛	7⅝	7⅜	— ½
77¾	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	6	75½	74¾	74¾	—1¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	3	6	6	6	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	39	28	27¼	27¾	— ⅛
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	A'g 8
12½	9	Andes Cop (⅛g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 30
31	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	A'g 7
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
5½	4	Armour Ill	30	4¾	4¾	4¾	
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	65	65	65	— ½
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	2	29¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
9⅛	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	A'g 7
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	5	5	5	A'g 7
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	9	9⅜	9	9	— ⅜
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	87	87	87	A'g 5
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	—2½
55⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	27	27	27	A'g 5
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	11	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ½
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	65	65	65	— ⅝
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	22	24¾	23⅞	24⅛	— ½
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	27¼	26⅝	26¾	— ¾
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	40	39	39	A'g 4
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	109½	109¼	109½	Jul 31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 8
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	69¼	69	69	A'g 4
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	3	9¼	9¼	9½	
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 7
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	6	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	5	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
8	5	Bangor & Ar	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
10½	7	Barber As (⅜e)	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ½
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	3	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	15	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	28	28	28	A'g 6
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	A'g 8
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 5
8½	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 8
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	11	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
20⅞	15½	Benef Ind (.85g)	4	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
57	52	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	52	52	52	A'g 5
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	32	30⅝	30⅝	A'g 8
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (4½g)	9	72⅝	71½	71½	—1⅜
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	A'g 8
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	2	31⅞	31½	31½	A'g 8
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	8	22¼	22	22¼	
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 7
19	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	13	17⅞	17⅜	17½	— ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	2	30½	30½	30½	A'g 8
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	2	20	20	20	
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	10	19½	19¼	19¼	— ½
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	A'g 6
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 7
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	4	19	19	19	
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	2	30¼	30	30	—1
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	43¾	41¾	41¾	A'g 7
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33½	Jul 28
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	A'g 7
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
8⅛	5½	Budd Mfg	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
34¼	23¼	Budd Wheel .45g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
33⅜	27½	Bullard Co (1g)	1	28⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅝
21¾	15⅜	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	A'g 5
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅝
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	3	56½	56½	56½	A'g 8
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	3½	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	2	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
23	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	2	23	22⅜	22⅜	A'g 6
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ½
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 8
		C					
22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ½
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	A'g 1
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	A'g 8
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	6	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 8
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	3¼	3	3¼	
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	A'g 1
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
82	43	Case (J I) Co(3e)	5	78½	76¾	76¾	—2¼
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅜
29⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	6	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18	18	18	
18⅜	13½	Cent Foundry	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅜
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	7	11	10⅝	11	
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅜	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 8
21¾	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 8
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21½	21½	21½	
15	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	A'g 8
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	10	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅜
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	26	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 8
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 8
10⅜	3⅛	Chi Great W pf	6	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 8
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
44½	37½	C P T ev pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	A'g 5
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	A'g 8
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 1
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 4
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9⅛	9	9	A'g 8
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¾g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	A'g 8
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	2	2	2	2	
72½	55	Chrysler (3g)	25	57¼	57	57	— ¾
10⅜	8⅜	City I & F (.60g)	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3½	2¼	City Stores	1	3¾	3⅝	3¾	A'g 8
40½	10¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	—1
33⅜	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	A'g 8
40¾	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	7	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅜
32¾	28½	Cluett,P (1¼g)	3	37⅜	37	37	— ¾
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¾g)	1	95	95	95	A'g 8
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	A'g 6
14⅜	11½	Colgate-P (⅝a)	15	14	13⅝	14	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	A'g 6
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	A'g 7
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 5
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
47⅜	21⅝	Col G&E (.10g)	9	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
92½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	76	76	76	A'g 6
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	A'g 1
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	A'g 7
31	21¾	Coml Credit.(3)	3	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
104	99⅜	Coml Cr pf (4½)	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	Jul 28
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
110	102½	Com T ev pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	Jul 29
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		Com'th & South	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅜
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	5	26	25⅝	26	— ¼
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	5	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	A'g 2
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
40¼	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	17	38⅞	38⅛	38¼	—1
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 8
8⅛	5⅜	Cons Cop (½g)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
28⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	17	18½	18	18	
107⅝	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	100½	100¼	100¼	— ¼
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	2	½	½	½	A'g 8
11	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	5	2½	2½	2½	Jul 29
6½	5⅛	Consol Oil (½)	32	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
3½	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	3	28¼	28	28	A'g 8
106⅝	99	Cbn Pow pf(4½)	1	103⅜	102⅜	103⅜	A'g 8
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	1	15⅞	15½	15¾	A'g 8
5¼	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
105½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	107	106	107	+1⅜
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1g)	6	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
9¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
45⅛	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	44⅞	44¾	44¾	— ¼
4½	2⅝	Cont Motors	14	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (⅜g)	9	25½	25	25⅛	— ½
33½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	20	20	20	A'g 8
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	1	16	16	16	— ¼
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½g)	1	54	54	54	Jul 30
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	52	52	52	— ¼
47⅜	38¾	Coty Inc (⅛g)	2	43¾	43½	43⅝	A'g 8
⅞	⅛	Coty International	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 8
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	4	18¾	18½	18½	— ½
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	17	17	17	+ ⅜
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Europe's New Wheat Harvest May Top 1940

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (AP)—Europe's 1941 wheat harvest has now extended into northern producing areas, but the world grain trade today had little accurate information upon which to calculate the crop's size except rather cryptic suggestions that it may be larger than last season's poor yield.

Chicago wheat prices, now almost entirely independent of marketing conditions outside the United States, soared sharply to four-year peaks this week, reflecting flour buying, pending legislation that would limit price ceilings to levels far above current quotations and congressional proposal to "freeze" Government loan holdings for duration of the war.

Before the opening today Chicago wheat was 5⅞ to 8⅝ cents higher than a week ago, one of the sharpest gains in some time, while corn was 2⅞-4⅞ higher, reflecting the dry spell, oats 4⅛-6 higher, soybeans 6¼-9¾ up and rye 5⅜-6¼ higher.

Acreage was expanded materially in deficiency countries, many of which are enjoying bigger harvests, but production in a number of sections still is not up to normal. Unfavorable weather and actual destruction in war zones in the Balkans and parts of Russia have cut into the total harvest.

With fighting reported raging in some sectors of Russia's Ukraine, the fate of much of the Soviet's New crop and which side will benefit from any wheat produced are not definitely known. Russia annually raises around a billion bushels of wheat, most of which is consumed domestically.

"Nothing will be left for the invaders if the line can be held for a few more weeks." This was typical of the recent Broomhall comment but there was no other definite word from Russia.

The Agricultural Marketing Service forecast an increase of about 125,000,000 bushels in Continental Europe's wheat production this season, which would put the crop at about 1,370,000,000 bushels, exclusive of Russia, or slightly in excess of production in the United States and Canada. The 1931-40 average was 1,573,000,000 bushels.

Emergency Output Program Set Up For Silk, Nylon Mills

WASHINGTON (AP)—A temporary emergency program designed to expand the use of existing stocks of silk and nylon, a synthetic fiber, has been adopted by defense officials and recommended to the hosiery industry.

Hosiery mills which have on hand thrown silk which cannot be used for defense purposes would be permitted to make stockings of it, but the stockings could be only 50 per cent silk, the balance to be of materials other than silk or nylon.

Half of the available supply of nylon could be used in all-nylon stockings. The other half would be used with other yarns for a 50 per cent nylon stocking.

Hosiery manufacturers were urged to buy rayon only for current consumption and the makers of rayon were requested to sell as evenly as possible throughout the entire industry.

The program, officially termed a "stop-gap," was formulated by the joint commodity section created by the Office of Production Management and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. Officials said that consideration was being given to a long-range program for the industry, which faces curtailment as a result of the cessation of silk imports.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPM today gave wholesalers, jobbers and retailers restricted exemption from the schedule of ceiling prices on six leading types of cotton gray goods.

The order does not affect the maximum prices imposed on producers of the cloth. It will permit sales at higher-than-ceiling prices only when the dealers sell the goods in an unfinished state, in the same manner that they buy them.

It was issued, officials said, to take care of firms which buy and sell cotton gray goods without processing them. Such firms pay the ceiling prices for their goods and under the schedule as issued originally they would have had to sell them at the same price they paid for them.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are American Sumatra Tobacco Corp., Continental Can Co., National Bond & Investment Co., People's Drug Stores, Inc., and U. S. Gypsum Co. A list of the meetings scheduled follows:

Monday, Aug. 11

National Bond & Investmtnt Co. (5% Pfd. "A" & Com.) (3 p. m.).
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Tuesday, Aug. 12

Columbian Carbon Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).
Newberry (J. J.) Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Procter & Gamble Co. (5% Pfd.) (1:45 p. m.).
Spear & Co. ($5.50 1st & 2nd Pfd.) (11 a. m.).

Wednesday, Aug. 13

Continental Can Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Eastman Kodak Co. of N. J. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11:30 a. m.).
U. S. Gypsum Co (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).

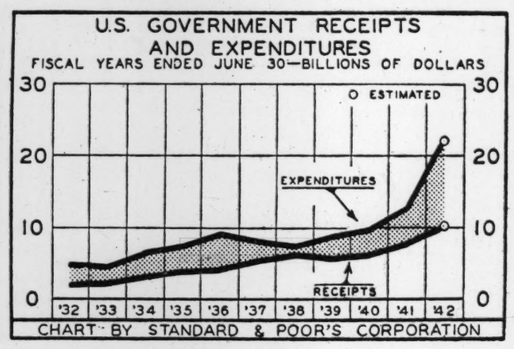
Thursday, Aug. 14

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Friday, Aug. 15

American Sumatra Tobacco Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Copperweld Steel Co. (Pfd. & Com.)
Lehn & Fink Products Co. (Com.) (9 a. m.).
Louisville Gas & Electric Co. (Del.) (Com. "A" & "B") (11 a. m.).
Quaker Oats Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).

Treasury Deficit Financing Continues Sharp Uptrend



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The steady growth of Treasury deficit financing has serious long-term implications. Deficit figures, Standard & Poor's points out, are in a sharp uptrend which may carry them to heights never before witnessed in this country, even in World War days.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

With national war expenditure increasing almost daily as Britain moves forward toward total production, attention is continuously concentrated upon the ever-present problem of how to prevent inflation.

From the outbreak of war, experts have warned the country against leaving this matter unsettled. The fact that they are still talking does not, however, indicate that nothing has been done in the interval. But it is so complicated a subject which touches upon so many different national interests that a solution is difficult in a democracy where the different forces are given the maximum of free play compatible with national security. Were Britain Germany it would be very much simpler merely to decree changes under the guise of State interest and compell all sections of the community to submit to arbitrary control.

Much Has Been Done

Already much has been done toward the stabilization of wages and prices though there is a general feeling that the Government's policy might go a lot further. Much has been done through a policy which has concentrated upon heavy taxation so as to restrict spending capacity, the rationing of foodstuff, clothing, etc., to insure fairer distribution of limited stocks, and the establishment of price controls by direct price-fixing powers and subsidies.

Yet these things alone will not solve the problem, for not only price-stabilization is necessary, but also stabilization of wages without which the former becomes impossible. That is why the Government in its recent White Paper on Price Stabilization and Industrial Policy included a strong appeal to the employers and workers to agree upon a wage policy which would avoid the many fluctuations which have occurred since the outbreak of war.

Thus, in the first five months of 1941, the net increase in wages was about £1,000,000 a week, affecting 6,650,000 workpeople, as compared with £1,170,000 and 6,240,000 workpeople in the corresponding period of last year. Add to this sum the £2,000,000 a year for subsidizing some essential goods and services such as foodstuffs, gas, electric light, transport, etc., and also remembering that the State today is itself purchasing more than 60 per cent of the Nation's whole production and it is clear how seriously the national exchequer is affected at the present time.

Position of Wages

The new Government White Paper does not, however, offer any new suggestions as to restraining increases in wages. In the opinion of one review, the Paper is "a barren compromise which does not call halt to increases in spendable income but merely seeks to restrain the tendency." It is also criticized as ignoring the only alternative to the present unsatisfactory system which is, in the opinion of many experts, to make increases in incomes and wages of little value by placing all members of the community on an equitable rationing basis. For while there is general agreement that there must be "a reduction in the consumption of goods which in peacetime had almost come to be regarded as necessary" the simple expression of such a viewpoint does not of itself carry the country far.

It is the same with the problem of the stabilization of wages. The Government pronouncement came at an opportune moment when claims for wage increases were being put forward by large and important sections of the workers, and it was obviously intended that the appeal should have a practical effect.

But the Trades Union movement, through a Memorandum issued almost simultaneously indicated that any attempts to control the movement of wages arbitrarily, would lead nowhere. Instead the T. U. C. saw greater hope of removing the present danger by greater Government pressure upon industry to bring about a fairer adjustment of wages to profits in many sections of industry.

Wage Prospects

Whether this deadlock means that hopes of a positive wages policy being achieved in the near future will have to be waived remains to be seen. It is however clear, on the other hand, that productive taxation cannot go very much further and that the problem of industrial profits and their distribution can only be properly assessed when the effects of the much heavier taxation which industry and the higher incomes have to bear under the present budget are known.

The White Paper does indicate that up to the present the Government has refused to exert any greater direct control over industry and production, that it is not prepared to extend the rationing policy still further, nor to enforce a wages policy arbitrarily, being content to allow capital and labor to work it out themselves. Parliament has full powers invested in itself through the Act of May, 1940, to deal as it thinks fit with property, manpower, etc. But there is no indication as yet that it intends to apply them to the wages problem.

Int'l Utilities Charges Conspiracy To Oust Directors

NEW YORK (AP)—Charging a conspiracy by five of its directors to gain control of the company and vote themselves large salaries, International Utilities Corp., a Maryland corporation with offices in New York, has instituted suit in State Supreme Court to enjoin an extraordinary meeting of stockholders.

The meeting is scheduled to be held in Baltimore Aug. 19.

International Utilities is both a public utility holding concern and a general investment company. Its principal utility interests are the entire preferred and virtually all the common stock of Dominion Gas & Electric Co., and about 76 per cent of the common stock of General Water, Gas & Electric Co.

The Dominion company serves communities in Canada, while General Water furnishes water to 24 communities in California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri and Pennsylvania. General Water also supplies natural gas to 16 communities in Rockland County, New York.

Justice Benjamin F. Schreiber took under advisement a motion for a temporary injunction made by William B. Yeager, 31-year-old president of the company, who recently assumed that post, succeeding P. M. Chandler.

The motion asked the court to restrain Paul C. Richardson of New York, a director, from holding the Baltimore meeting.

Mr. Richardson, like the other defendants, is an officer and member of an independent stockholders' committee of the corporation, and he has notified stockholders that the purpose of the session Aug. 19 is to oust the present directorial board and elect new members.

Sanitation Commissioner William F. Carey was elected chairman of the corporation's board of directors last Wednesday.

The other defendants are E. Laurence White of Boston, J. A. Hodgson of Montreal, George H. Storm of Greenwich, Conn., and William B. Major of Bergenfield, N. J.

Department Store Sales Up 27 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Aug. 2 were 27 per cent higher than in the similar week last year.

In the week ended July 26, sales also were 27 per cent above the similar week a year ago, and in the four weeks ended Aug. 2 they averaged 24 per cent more than in the corresponding 1940 period.

Railway & Light Reports Increases in Asset Value

Railway and Light Securities Company reports the following comparative figures on the market value of assets available for each class of its outstanding securities:

	July 31	June 30	July 31
Per$ 100 bond	$221.42	$216.21	$219.46
Per preferred share	220.79	219.93	226.08
Per common share	16.81	15.54	16.33

Package Machinery Co.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Package Machinery Co., which has turned over its entire manufacturing facilities to defense production, operated at a rate two-an-one-half times over normal output for the month of June, Roger L. Putnam, President, reported. The company is now building machines for the manufacture of small arms ammunition which, according to President Roosevelt, is one of the most critical needs in defense production at the present time.

Retail Sales 20 to 26 P. C. Over Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores, stimulated by heavy demand for women's silk hosiery following commandeering of silk supplies by the government, averaged 20 to 26 per cent above last year for the country as a whole this week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"Retailers had an especially busy week for this season of the year, although many complained of the concentrated nature of the demand," the credit agency said.

Big Hosiery Sales

"For the first time anticipatory purchasing assumed large proportions outside of the hard goods field, as shoppers rushed hosiery counters to guard against silk shortages.

"Despite rationing systems resorted to by most city stores early in the week, sales of hosiery frequently tripled all known records. Some retailers reported that stocks liquidated since the start of the rush last week would normally have been disposed of over three months.

"Generally other silk merchandise was comparatively unaffected by the scare demand. Large city stores did report some spirited buying of lingerie, mainly in the higher-price brackets; but in piece goods, neckwear and sewing thread, little more than normal turnover was noted.

"In some centers it was felt that other merchandise lines suffered this week from shoppers' stress on hosiery purchases," the agency continued. "Mid-summer sales events, however, were reported shaping up well. The pace of fur and cloth coat selling was increasing steadily. Furniture moved so well at promotions that the only problem, according to retailers, was in maintaining deliveries. Demand for electrical and gas appliances continued at record levels in all sections of the country."

Wholesale Trade Heavy

Wholesale purchasing continued heavy as trade show activity reached a peak in many cities. Buying at the shows was far from uniform because of heavy commitments placed by some retailers before the displays opened, but initial orders averaged 25 to 50 per cent over last year.

Ready-to-wear initial commitments topped a year ago by 40 to 60 per cent.

The tendency toward price increases was noted in all types of merchandise. At the domestics and linen show, price rises of 25 to 30 per cent over last year were reported. Up, too, were millinery, China, floor lamps, and many other items.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Gaylord Cont	12½c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Hancock Oil A&B	25c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Moran Tow Cp 7% cum pfc pf	6c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Interim				
Waite Amulet M	10c		Sep. 10	Aug. 8
Initial				
NY St G&C 5.10% pf.	$1.27½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 8
Irregular				
Newmarket Mfg	$1.25		Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Regular				
Am Locker Co, Inc. non-cum A	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Bankers Nat Inv Corp.	6¼c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 3
Do 6% cum pf	7½c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 3
Canada D G Ale	15c	Q	Sep. 24	Sep. 10
Can Indus A&B	$1.50	Q	Oct. 31	Sep. 30
Do pf A & B	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Cent Ark PS pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Crown Ck&S Co, Inc.	$2.25 pf		Sep. 15	Aug. 29
Fajardo Sug	50c		Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Gaylord Cont	12½c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Do pf	68¾c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Gen Cigar Co, Inc	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 18
Gt A&P Tea Co.	$1.50		Aug. 30	Aug. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 30	Aug. 15
Hallnor Mines	15c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 15
Haloid Co	25c		Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Hancock Oil A&B	50c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Intl Safety Raz A	60c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 18
Miss Valley Pub Serv Co.	$1		Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Do 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	Aug. 30	Aug. 18
Do 6% pf B	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Moran Towing Corp. 7% cum pfc pf	35c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
No East W El pf	$1	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Pilgrim Mills	$1		Aug. 15	Aug. 6
Prent Hall pf stk	75c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Pressed Met Am	25c		Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Smith (S. Morgan) Co	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
U S Envelope	$2		Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Sun Oil	35c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
U S Envelope pf	$3.50	S	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Waite Amulet Mines, Ltd	10c		Sep. 10	Aug. 18
Wash Tr (R. I.)	$7	S	Aug. 22	Aug. 9

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Aug. 9

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2342	.2342	$
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2387	.2387	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡‡	.2385	.2385	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2362x	.2362x	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2538	.2538	*
Shanghai—dol	.0506	.0540	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8900	.8900	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‡‡Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	126.54	29.86	18.57
Net change	—.94	—.27	—.08
Previous close	127.48	30.13	18.65
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	18.50

*Preliminary.

SEC Disinclined to Cut What Wall Street Calls 'Red Tape'

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

(Yesterday's article pointed out that current proposed revisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, released by the SEC and Wall Street representatives Thursday afternoon in Washington, are the first major effort at relaxing the red tape of these laws since 1934, but that from a Wall Street point of view the amendments to which the SEC as well as the Wall Street groups have agreed, do not go very far. Today's article continues with a further analysis of these proposed amendments.)

NEW YORK—One of Wall Street's difficulties in working under federal security regulation has been in Section 12, which set up civil liabilities in the issuance of prospectuses and other kinds of security information, but did not differentiate enough between the two for the comfort of houses which wanted to give customers the best information they could but couldn't do so without running afoul of liability for falling short of prospectus perfection. The Commission is satisfied with a proposed amendment to take care of this.

Ganging Up on Insurance

All hands thereupon agree to gang up on the insurance companies and ban the "private placement" of securities direct with insurance company groups which has been growing rapidly since federal regulation began to wrap public offerings in red tape. The SEC never liked these direct sales of bonds by corporations to insurance groups, because they bypassed its authority, and the investment bankers didn't like them because they by-passed their offices. The agreed amendments would ban the direct placing of issues over $3,000,000 to groups of large institutional investors.

Next the industry would like to raise SEC Commissioner salaries from the present $10,000 to a suggested $15,000, lengthen the term of office, give Commissioners retirement pay, and increase the Commission from the present five to nine members. The arguments for this have been urged on the Commission and Congress for years. The Commission has acquired enormous responsibilities in recent years, now having active authority over stock exchanges, security underwriters, over-the-counter dealers, investment trusts, investment counselors, bankruptcy cases over $2,500,000—and utility holding companies.

These businesses would probably add up to $20,000,000,000 of capital and as much in gross annual business. In charge has been a small body of underpaid commissioners with a spectacular turn-over and a high percentage of absenteeism. At one time this Spring only three Commissioners were available for business, Leon Henderson being busy at NDAC and then OPACS and the fifth chair being vacant; and in practical politics, the chairmanship has turned out to be a stepping stone to Federal judgeships.

But the Commission has consistently opposed an increase in its membership and still does, and it coyly refuses to comment on proposals to increase its salaries and tenure of office.

Restrictions Offset Relaxing

But it agrees to the insertion in the preamble of the Act of 1933 of an addition to the stated purposes of the law, to the effect that it is in the public interest to permit honest business to be efficiently conducted.

If this is any gain to the investment bankers, it seems to be offset by the Commission's proposal to enlarge underwriters' civil liabilities by striking out of the 1933 Act a clause reading ". . . at a price affected by such mis-statement." Under the original law, underwriters were responsible to investors not only for later losses which could be proved to have been due to the underwriters' failure to tell the truth and the whole truth, but in practice for practically any losses. In 1934 the liability was limited to those incurred by the buyer "at a price affected by such mis-statement." This the SEC would strike out again, so that if a security declines because Hitler invades Kamchatka the original underwriter is liable for damages.

Also the Commission wants the privilege of exempting certain classes, presumably investment trusts, from the duties and liabilities the law imposes on underwriters. This presumably is in line with the SEC's long-standing desire to get the investment trusts into capital financing. Naturally the underwriters don't like it. "If they want to go into the underwriting business, let them come in under the same rules we work under."

The "industry" wants dealers who participate in utility offerings sold at competitive bidding under the new Rule U-50 to be released from the legal duties and liabilities of underwriters. They argue that these duties and liabilities were set up in the 1933 Act on the assumption that an underwriter must thoroughly investigate a new offering before he handles it, but that he cannot do so if he has to bid competitively—i. e., that the philosophy of U-50 conflicts with that of the 1933 Act. The Commission—one might almost say tropismatically—demurs.

Seen Extending "Red Tape"

Amendments to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are also proposed. These are a much shrunken remainder of the proposals originally presented by 20 stock exchanges to the SEC in 1937, only to be dubbed "phony" by Chairman Douglas the next day. The principal effect of the current proposals would be not to unwrap the red tape from the stock exchanges but to extend it to competitors of the exchanges—"equalization," as the proposals have been broadly termed by the Exchange people for some time.

Margin requirements, for instance, would be extended to unlisted securities. Limits on partner margin borrowings would be extended to apply to over-the-counter houses. The onerous proxy regulations of the SEC, which now apply to companies with securities listed on the regular exchanges, would be extended to companies traded only over-the-counter. So would the present Section 16 reporting requirement for directors, officers, and substantial stockholders of listed companies.

All these things the SEC accepts, and quite naturally, for they would extend still further its jurisdiction. But it is still adamant against the proposal, advanced again by the Exchange and seconded by the rest of the industry, that 16 (B) be repealed—the so-called "insider trading" rule which lets a corporation or its stockholders recover any profits made by an officer, director, or 10 per cent stockholder on a trade completed in less than six months.

But the Commission agrees on the long-discussed plan to cut out the virtually duplicate registration requirements for (a) security issuance under the 1933 Act and (b) listing under the 1934 Act.

SEC Opposes Amendment

On the other hand, it still opposes an amendment to cut out its authority to segregate brokers and dealers. In the original 1933 hearings on the truth-in-securities-bill (the present Securities Act) the sponsors of the bill wanted to just go ahead and divorce brokerage from the security dealer business. But Congress was persuaded to have the SEC look into the matter first.

The SEC finally produced a so-called "Segregation Report" in June, 1936, which started out on the subject of segregation and, after an impressive but faulty demonstration of its prowess in interpreting statistics, ended up with an attack on floor traders; the Commission couldn't find that segregation was practicable and wouldn't find that it wasn't, and the matter has hung fire at that point ever since. But though it hasn't reopened the question for five years, the SEC doesn't want to give up the privilege of doing so in the future.

However, the Commission does agree with a proposal relating to the extension of credit (carrying on margin) by broker-dealers. At present if a house has participated in an issue it can't then carry that issue on margin for a customer for six months. The amendment would let it do so as soon as the original distribution is completed.

The Commission wants extensive new powers to run the Exchange, i. e., to enforce the rules, supervise elections, and classify and impose punishments on members. "The industry" is opposed.

All told, regardless of whether they are passed, these amendments tell a story themselves. It says that there is to be very little change from here on in the Federal securities laws, except for minor technical improvements and further extension of the power of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat			
Sep	1.11⅜	1.12⅛	.73⅞
Dec	1.14⅞	1.15⅝	.74⅞
May	1.18¼	1.19⅛	.75⅛
Corn			
Sep	.78½	.78¾	.61
Dec	.82	.82	.56⅛
May	.85¾	.85⅞	.57⅜
Oats			
Sep new		.42	.28¾
Dec	.44⅞	.44¾	.29⅜
May	.47⅜	.47½	.29⅞
Soybeans			
Oct old		1.46½	.67⅞
Oct new	1.46	1.46¾	
Dec	1.47	1.47⅜	.68⅛
May	1.48½	1.51⅜	.69¾
Rye			
Sep new	.69⅝	.70	.41½
Dec	.73¾	.73⅞	.43⅞
May	.77¾	.78⅜	.47
Lard			
Sep.	10.17	10.20	6.95
Oct	10.25	10.32	5.05
Dec	10.50	10.52	5.22

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	1.50	16.50	16.30	16.32	16.56
December	16.70	16.70	16.48	16.50	16.73
January	16.70	16.70	16.50	16.51	16.78
March	16.81	16.81	16.60	16.62	16.87
May	16.82	16.82	16.60	16.63	16.89
July	16.74	16.74	16.56	16.65	16.83

Boston Stocks

Aug. 9

Div. in $		High 1-8-32	Low 1-8-32	Last 1-8-32	Prev. close 1-8-32
	Am Tel rts				
8.75	Bos & Albany	92	92	92	92
2.00	Bos Edison	27	26⅞	26⅞	27
..	Copper Range	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
..	E Mass SR pf B	14¼	14¼	14¼	13½
2.50	First Nat Stors	38¾	38½	38½	38⅞
3.50a	N E Tel & Tel	120	120	120	120
	Hath Bak B	25c	25c	25c	25c
2.00a	Un Twist Dr	37	37	37	37½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	57¾	57¾	57¾	60½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	46	46	46	46

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

Cooper-Bessemer Corp.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio (AP)—Cooper-Bessemer Corp., diesel engine manufacturers, reported a net profit of $243,291 for the first six months compared with $271,105 in the comparative 1940 period. This was equal to 50 cents a share on common stock after dividend deductions for prior preference shares.

Electrolux Defers Dividend

NEW YORK—The board of directors of Electrolux Corporation, manufacturers of vacuum cleaners, at its meeting this week, deferred dividend action for 30 days, owing to the uncertainty as to the rate of production which would be permitted in the immediate future.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 2½s 52-50	107.29	107.29	107.29
15 2½s 58-56	106.16	104.16	104.16

New York City Bonds

5 3s 80	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	106	106	106
7 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78¾	78½	78½
12 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62¾	62	62
1 Am & For P5s 2030	62½	62½	62½
5 Am T&T 5½s 43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Am T&T 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Am T&T 3½s 61	109	108¾	108¾
74 Am T&T 3s 56	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Am W W&E 6s 75	109	109	109
3 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Arm Del 4s 55	105	105¾	105¾
16 AT&SF 4s 95	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	101	101	101
7 A C Line 4½s 64	62½	62½	62½
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
4 B&O 95 st A	35¼	35	35
1 B&O 95 st C	39¼	39¼	39¼
134 BGO cv 60 st	31⅜	31	31
7 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51	49½	49½	49½
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	86	86	86
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	132¼	132¼	132¼
1 Boston&Me 4½s 70	33¼	33¼	33¼
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	104½	104½	104½
1 Buf R&P 57 st	41¾	41¾	41¾
10 Bush Term 5s 55	53	52¾	52¾
2 Bush Term 4s 52	79½	79½	79½
3 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106	106	106
4 Can Pac 5s 54	81	81	81
4 Can Pac 4s perp	62	62	62
2 Celanese 3s 55	100	100	100
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	4½	4⅜	4⅜
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15	15	15
10 Cen New Eng 4s 61	64½	64½	64½
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	31½	31½	31½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
6 Certain-td 5½s 48	86⅝	86½	86½
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105	105	105
2 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	92½	92¼	92¼
3 ChiGtWest 4s 88	67¼	67	67
3 Chi I & L 6s 47	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
7 Chi I&L 5s 66	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
36 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
14 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
12 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	41½	41¼	41¼
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	34½	34½	34½
3 Chi&NW 4½s 87	28¾	28¾	28¾
6 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19	19	19
12 Chi & NW 4s '87	28⅛	28	28⅛
12 CRI & 4½s 52A	14¼	14	14
40 CRI & P 4s '88	22⅛	22¼	22¼
1 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	21½	21½	21½
47 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	13⅜	13¼	13¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	103¼	103	103
9 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95	95	95
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	54½	54¼	54¼
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	78	78	78
1 Col & So 4½s 80	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
3 Coml Mack inc 6s 99 w	53	53	53
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	23	23	23
5 Cuba No Rv 5½s 42 rct	19⅝	19½	19½
5 Del &cHud rfg 4s 43	55¼	55	55¼
11 D&R G 4s 36	14¾	14¾	14⅞
5 D&R G West 5s 78	14½	14½	14½
2 Det Ed 3s 70	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	99¼	99¼	99¼
29 Erie2rfg 5s 67	30¾	30	30
34 Erie rfg 5s 75	30¾	30½	30½
3 Erie gen lien 4s 96	57¼	57	57¼
8 Erie cv 4s 53 A	53¼	52¾	52¾
8 Erie cv 4s 53 B	53¼	53	53
4 Erie & Jer 6s 55	93⅞	93⅞	95⅞
72 Erie 4s 95 wi	83	83	83
20 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	50½	50½	50½
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s56	107	107	107
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¼	9¼	9¼
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94¾	94½	94⅝
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
13 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
5 Gt Nor 4s 46G	101½	101½	101⅞
1 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97½	97½	97½
1 G Bay & W deb B

10,817,000-Bale Cotton Crop Seen, 14 P. C. Drop

Babson Favors Real Estate, Chiefly Land

By Roger Babson

GLOUCESTER, Mass. — I am writing this column from my old home in Gloucester, Mass., where I was born. This morning I walked out through the fields to a piece of land for which I once saw my grandfather pay $1,000 some fifty years ago. The family still owns the land which today would perhaps sell for $1,500. How much profit has the family gained?

Buy Productive Real Estate

Some would answer $500; but if what the family has paid for taxes and maintenance and lost in interest are considered (as they rightly should be) it is found that the family has lost $4,500. It costs nearly 10 per cent a year to carry such property. This means that having produced no income, it has cost the family in taxes, maintenance, and compound interest about $5,000. The same thing applies to much property in the United States and Canada.

Hence, the first real estate rule is to own only property which carries itself. This means buy productive real estate and sell your unproductive real estate. Don't gamble in real estate or farms. Buy such for use only. Moreover, except for a home or business, buy for cash only. Avoid unnecessary mortgages.

The above refers to land. What about houses? Except for historical or family sentiment, avoid large houses and old houses. There are many cases where the owner would be much better off to pull them down and save taxes and maintenance. When pulling them down, to avoid accident liability, sell them to someone else for $100 and let him do the dismantling. Realize that a house should be "turned in" and destroyed after a certain number of years—as well as an auto.

I believe in everyone owning his own home with enough land for a kitchen garden; but I'm not very keen for buying land or houses "just to rent." Much grief is connected with renting property. The owner always gets the worst end of the bargain; while the family who pays rent gets the best end. The depreciation is too great and no tenant is willing to pay for it.

What to Buy

Every city—large or small—has a best street. This is the street which "down town" has the best stores and "up town" has the best homes. Every city is also growing fastest in some one direction. Often it is westerly, but it may be in some one of the other three directions. Now, here is a good rule to follow when buying property:

Drive along this best street in the direction that the city is growing.

Stop now and then and ask the price of land. So long as the price quoted is by the "front foot" or "square foot" say "thank you" and drive along. When, however, you come to the first good location that quotes you by the "acre," stop and consider carefully. That may be the place to buy.

When to Buy

Today should be a good time to buy town property and even certain farm land. Many people are sick of their real estate investments. Rents are low and taxes are high. Mortgage money can now be secured at very low rates. Almost every bank has some foreclosed property which it is very anxious to sell. Real estate, as a whole, is now priced low.

Besides, the right kind of real estate should benefit from inflation which, to some extent, is surely ahead of us. Real estate is real property; it can't run away.

In an emergency, it can feed, shelter, and almost clothe the family. It was the only investment which our forefather's had. It is fundamental.

Just as farm property should have fertile land—well drained, so house property should be built honestly and well insulated. Brick houses have a distinct advantage as an investment over wooden houses. Copper gutters and permanent roofing are to be desired. Remember when you buy, you, rather than the landlord, must pay the heavy maintenance costs.

This especially applies to groves, orchards, and other farms of fruit properties. With a regular farm you can change the crops from year to year according to demands. Or you can reduce the acreage. This is not true of citrus groves, apple, peach or pecan orchards and certain other agricultural "investments."

Good Land Makes Good Citizens

Ride through any street of your community and have a good look at the grounds around the houses. You can always pick out the houses in which owners live from those in which renters live. The houses and grounds which people own and live in are well cared for. Ownership makes good citizenship.

For any community to forge ahead and be a safe place to bring up children, it must have good churches, efficient schools, and civic leaders of high character. Communities of home owners have these essentials. Hence, the importance of encouraging home ownership and farm ownership.

One does not need buy real estate in order to have a hedge against inflation. There are many good corporations with their securities listed in New York or Toronto which have valuable land holdings. I have in mind certain chemical companies, certain oil companies, certain sulphur and fertilizer companies, and certain steel, copper, and lead companies.

I am not recommending real estate companies which own only buildings. Avoid obsolescence,—especially in the case of hotels and apartment houses. Look to the land rather than to the buildings. Buildings decline in value with age; but well located land, which carries itself for taxes and interest, usually increases in value if bought right.

Takes New Job

Taubel

Lessiter C. Milburn

Appointed Vice-President and General Manager of Bellanca Aircraft Corp. Mr. Milburn comes to Bellanca from Curtiss-Wright, St. Louis Division, where, during the past four years he has been Works Manager. He has had some 23 years of aircraft experience.

G. M. July Sales Best in History Of Company

NEW YORK (AP) — General Motors Corp. reported total sales of General Motors cars and trucks throughout the world during July of 224,517 units, compared with 110,659 in July, 1940, and 240,748 in June of this year.

It was the highest July total in the history of the company.

Total sales in the first seven months of 1941 were 1,666,545, compared with 1,209,446 in the like 1940 period.

Sales to dealers in the United States in July totaled 204,695 units, compared with 99,664 in July, 1940, and 224,119 in June of this year. The seven months' total in this classification was 1,533,053 units, compared with 1,112,698 in the like 1940 period.

Sales to consumers in the United States in July were 195,475 units, compared with 145,064 in July of 1940 and 235,817 in June of this year. The seven months' total in this classification reached 1,578,597, compared with 1,086,885 in the like 1940 period.

Can Railroads Pay Union Wage Demands? Compromise Likely

By G. R. Ericson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The role of labor in the defense program is a vital one. Without the co-operation of the unionized workingmen of the nation, the business of arming those who resist aggression would lose its vigorous tempo. The term "arsenal of democracy" would no longer ring true. Today the question of defense is tied up with that of inflation. With labor more and more assigned to war orders, shortages tend to price increases.

The price control bill before Congress is presumed to be a barrier to an ascending price spiral. But it omitted any mention of a major price factor—that of wages. Price Administrator Leon Henderson himself recently described wages as "the most volatile and dynamic element" in the inflation setup. And in his argument before the House Banking and Currency Committee he clearly pointed out the need for some control over the pay roll situation.

As if to give point to his remarks, representatives of the railroad labor unions this week voted to take a nationwide strike vote to enforce their demands for a 30 per cent wage increase, following a rejection of the unions' proposals last Tuesday by railroad managements. Some of the non-operating unions, such as maintenance, shop and clerical forces, had asked for raises ranging from 40 per cent to over twice that.

Wage Demand Found Exorbitant

It is not surprising that the carriers turned thumbs down on the union demands in view of the fact that the increase asked for approximated the entire net operating income of all class 1 railroads last year. That 1940 income totaled $682,000,000; the wage rise asked for amounts to over $600,000,000 according to union estimates—management representatives say $900,000,000.

It is not hard to understand why railroad workers wish to receive a share in the prosperity—however artificial or hollow it may be—that now is spreading like a tide over the land. They read of wage advances in most of the major industries. Their officers point out that average weekly earnings in 90 manufacturing industries are up 21 per cent in a year; that business is on the uptrend; that there is a noticeable increase in the productivity and responsibility of railroad workers and that there is a substantial rise in the cost of living. Moreover, the unions can point out also with truth that the income of the carriers is showing a marked rise. Operating revenues of Class I roads expanded 21 per cent in the first six months of 1941 and were the highest for any such period since 1930, while net operating income jumped 2½ times as much.

Big Rail Income Jump

Let us see what the carriers report for the half year. They show that net operating income after expenses and taxes but before interest and rental charges amounted to $433,538,000, which is at the annual rate of return of 4.07 per cent on the property investment. This sum compares with $245,523,000 or 2.32 per cent on investment in like 1940 period, and represents a gain of 77 per cent.

The showing is all the more gratifying in view of the fact that freight rates had been reduced, volume of traffic was lower and taxes and charges were higher. The improved earnings will enable many roads to liquidate their short-term obligations and obviate refunding operations for the first time in a decade—that is, unless a big pay jump takes place.

Of course, in a dispute where wages and profits are concerned and where force has been used over a period of years to effect a conclusion, the outcome hardly ever strikes an even balance on the scales of justice. Rail officials claim that labor has been invariably the victor because more powerful; labor retorts that management continues to sit in the seats of the mighty.

Where self interest governs, fair treatment is merely theoretical and an umpire is necessary. The union leaders cannot be expected to take an altogether objective attitude toward this most vital of labor problems. They are naturally more disposed to look at higher living costs and larger rail earnings as a reason for a wage jump, than to see the reasonableness of permitting the roads to reduce their debts and improve their physical structure against the time when the current boom comes to an end.

Roads Feel Gains Temporary

Rail management says labor should understand that the roads will have to spend more on maintenance and new equipment because of the heavy traffic this year and hence needs to put back a good deal of the increased earnings into rolling stock and roadway. Stockholders, too, a great many of whom have received nothing since 1932, are asking for a long-delayed share. Another point stressed by management is that care should be taken not to burden the railroads with a permanently increased load of wage costs in a period of expanded traffic which is almost certain to be temporary. Labor answers that if it doesn't get a pay rise now when times are good, it is not likely to benefit when traffic falls off. So it looks like a stalemate.

Management has countered labor's demands by proposing working rules which the former says would eliminate punitive "feather-bedding" practices. These changes deal with the starting time of yard crews, use of road crews to perform incidental switching at terminals, handling of freight in passenger trains and establishment of a time limit within which grievances or claims may be presented by employees. The counter-proposals were rejected in toto by the the five railway operating brotherhoods, following which rail officials invoked the services of the National Mediation Board. A fact-finding commission will undoubtedly be appointed which should focus public gaze on these long-existing practices designated by the revealing phrase "feather-bedding."

Solution Seen in Compromise

The outcome of a battle for increased wages and for changed working rules can hardly be predicted in this column. Like most controversies where something can be said on both sides, the conclusion may generally be found in compromise. As to what is a fair wage for the different classes of carrier employees, that is a question which has never been satisfactorily answered, in the courts or elsewhere. Wages are looked upon as a first charge against revenue, but other charges must also be considered.

If labor should regard the defense emergency as the bright opportunity to exact higher wages and concessions from management, the consequences could conceivably vitiate labor's gains. Putting the roads deeply into the red and precipitating another financial crisis can hardly be regarded even by the unions with equanimity.

Is wage control during the emergency the answer? That is labeled totalitarianism by some. In this respect, Congress has been more than timid in dealing with the question of wages. Not so Canada. There wages have been "frozen" with a blanket bonus adjusted to a change in the cost of living. The Dominion Government stated that "the effect of these (price) controls would be offset if no control were placed on basic wages." The order applies only to defense industries.

The Irish government has even gone further. It has "frozen" both wages and dividends. It is now illegal for workers to demand wage advances and illegal as well for employers to grant them.

In discussing wage controls, the point should not be overlooked that coercion is bad for morale. Labor's rights painfully won over a long period need not be subverted. If the unions will see that big wage rises forced by a strike invite inflation and may cripple the railroads financially, then a fair adjustment in their pay appears feasible. Their free and willing co-operation in the matter of holding down costs while defense is the nation's first business would give prime evidence of national unity.

Humble Oil Wins Victory in Wilson Strickland Suit Over Oil Properties

CONROE, Texas (AP)—The Humble Oil and Refining Company and oil firms associated with the company won a complete victory in the Wilson Strickland suit over oil lands in the Conroe field valued at from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000.

The verdict brought to an end the fabulous suit that has been going on since Aug. 26, 1940.

There were some 5,000 persons party to the action against the oil firms.

Practically a roomful of evidence and exhibits was offered. Near the end of the case, the exhibits were hauled to court in a wheelbarrow.

The case was known as the "Wilson Strickland case" because the land originally was granted to a Wilson Strickland from North Carolina for his services in Texas' war for independence from Mexico.

The John Vince family got into the suit on the contention that Strickland lost the land on a foreclosure to Captain Allen Vince, also a Texas revolutionary soldier.

There were eight separate Wilson Stricklands offered as the original who came to Texas in the early part of the 19th century.

Some 150 lawyers took part in the final arguments.

It required two and a half days to read the charge to the jury.

The oil companies developed the land under limitation claims of two heirs of Wilson Strickland, who settled on the land many years ago.

The claims of the other Strickland and Vinces and their hundreds of relatives were denied.

Talon Firm to Reduce Output for Civilian Use

MEADVILLE, Pa. (AP)—Talon, Inc., disclosed that effective Aug. 10 it will reduce its production of slide fasteners for civilian purposes by 25 per cent because of heavy defense demands for metal alloys, especially copper.

The company, which employs 4,500 here and 1,800 at Erie, said "decision as to whether the Erie plant will be closed or run on a partial basis will be announced later."

Because of War Department orders, personnel in the toolroom and machine shop here probably will be unaffected, the announcement said. The War Department recently awarded the concern a half-million-dollar contract for slide fasteners and gauges.

Cotton Crop Forecast At Six-Year Low

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—A cotton crop of 10,817,000 bales, the smallest since 1935 and 14 per cent under last year's below average crop, was forecast yesterday by the Agriculture Department on the basis of conditions prevailing Aug. 1.

Officials said a crop of this size would be about equal to the quantity consumed in this country and exported during the marketing year which ended Aug. 1. Domestic consumption established a new record, but exports dropped to the lowest level since Civil War days.

Supplements Reserves

This year's crop will supplement reserves and surpluses of about 12,250,000 bales remaining from previous seasons. Of this amount, about 6,500,000 bales are either owned by the federal government or stored by growers under government loans. The balance is held by consuming establishments, merchants and others, in this country and abroad.

Several factors contributed to the prospective small crop. They included the AAA crop control program with its 7-cent-a-pound penalty for marketing of over-quota cotton, unfavorable weather and damage caused by boll weevil. Largely because of the control program, the indicated acreage to be harvested is the smallest since 1895.

The official crop estimate, first made by the department for this year, had little effect on cotton prices, which now are at the highest level in more than a decade and generally above rates offered under the government's price-supporting loan program.

The department said the condition of the crop on Aug. 1 was about 72 per cent of normal, the same as a year ago. The average yield for the country was forecast at 224.4 pounds per acre, or 28.1 pounds less than the 1940 yield, but 19 pounds more than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 205.4.

Later Than Usual

The Department said reports from its crop correspondents indicated that the crop is later than usual in nearly all States, except Tennessee and Missouri, where it is from one to two weeks earlier than average. The lateness of the crop was reflected in a Census Bureau report that only 1,966 running bales had been ginned from the 1941 crop prior to Aug. 1. Ginnings on the same date last year totaled 32,187 bales.

Whether conditions were said to have been very unfavorable for the crop in South Carolina, where the yield per acre is expected to be the lowest since 1922. Conditions were said to have been unfavorable also in Georgia, Florida and Louisiana. Only in Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi were prospects better than average.

Reports received by the Department concerning boll weevil activity indicate the greatest prospective loss from this cause since 1932. The damage was expected to be about twice as great as the 10-year average.

Commodity Prices Hit Highest Level Since April, 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Increases in wholesale prices of certain foodstuffs and industrial materials accounted in large measure for the advance in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index during the week ended August 2, to 89.2 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest point since April, 1930. This represented a gain of 0.5 per cent during the week, an increase of 1.7 per cent over a month ago and of 15.8 per cent over the corresponding week of last year.

In addition to an advance of 1.1 per cent for foods, farm products, building materials, chemicals and allied products, and miscellaneous commodities each rose by 0.6 per cent. Housefurnishing goods were up 0.3 per cent and textile products, 0.2 per cent. The indexes for hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and metals and metal products remained at last week's level.

In industrial commodity markets there was an advance of 3.2 per cent for crude rubber. Fats and oils rose 1.9 per cent, largely because of higher copra prices. Higher prices were reported for most mixed fertilizers. Further advances occurred in prices for industrial cotton textiles, including duck, denim, ticking, tire fabric, toweling and yarn. The Bureau's index for cotton goods is over 30 per cent higher than it was at the beginning of the year.

(1926=100)

Commodity grps	Aug. 2 1941	July 26 1941	July 26 1941	Aug. 3 1940
All commod'ties	89.2	88.8	+ 0.5	+15.8
Farm products	87.2	86.7	+ 0.6	+33.7
Foods	85.5	84.6	+ 1.1	+23.7
Hides & leather	109.7	109.7		+11.8
Textile products	86.6	86.4	+ 0.2	+20.6
Fuel & light mtls	79.4	79.4		+10.7
Metal & products	98.6	98.6		+ 3.9
Bldg materials	103.3	102.7	+ 0.6	+11.3
Chem & allied	85.5	85.0	+ 0.6	+10.7
Housefurnish'gs	95.8	95.5	+ 0.3	+ 6.4
Misc commod	82.3	81.8	+ 0.6	+ 6.3
Raw materials	87.0	86.4	+ 0.7	+25.4
Semimnfd atcls	88.5	87.8	+ 0.8	+14.5
Manufact prods	90.7	90.5	+ 0.2	+12.3
Com other than farm products	89.7	89.3	+ 0.4	+12.7
Com other than farm and foods	90.2	90.0	+ 0.2	+ 9.6

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Sun Life Reports Gains In Both U. S. and Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada records an increase of approximately 10 per cent in new ordinary business for the United States territory during the first six months of 1941 as compared with the same period last year.

A gain of 20 per cent in Canadian operations is also reported.

In Great Britain, despite the very difficult conditions and the large drain on the agency personnel due to war service, the company's new business figure shows an increase of nearly 10 per cent.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CALL ON FRIENDS with exceptional low-priced Personal Christmas Cards, Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit, 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. B-24, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Entire new line. Box assortments. Samples on approval. Personals $1.00 up. Samples free to agents. Good profits. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS for $1. Sender's name imprinted. Exceptional values, smart, exclusive designs. Liberal profits. Sells easily, experience unnecessary. Also 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment with sender's Initial in gold, silver effect. You make 50c. Other assortments. Samples on approval ARTISTIC, 964 Way, Elmira, New York.

SELL 50 Christmas Cards with name for $1.00! Four complete, unusual lines! 37 sparkling designs! Exceptional values! Box assortments too. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Noel Studios, 9 East 28th, Dept. H-41, New York City.

SHOW friends finest Christmas card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Bonus, Request approved samples. Good profits. Doehla, S-62, Fitchburg, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

FOR RENT

BEACH HOME, completely furnished, 6 rooms, outside fireplace; enclosed patio; ocean view. C. F. Sunday, c/o Hilda Grunert, Stinson Beach, California.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Two housemen, also young women to take the 3-year nurses' training course in a California institution after preliminary service in the housekeeping or steward's department. Box S-29, Suite 815, Market Street, San Francisco.

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PACKING-SHIPPING-STORAGE—Long Distance Moving. Service with Safety. CROWN STORAGE CO., Los Angeles, Calif. PY. 1-1171.

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DEERFIELD INN, Old Deerfield, Mass.—Interesting place for quiet vacation; beautiful country, congenial company; finest food. Routes 5—10. $21-$35 week. Folder.

SEA PINES On Cape Cod Now Open
Large estate, private beach, golf, instruction in swimming, riding, sailing; cottages. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Large, comfortable rooms. STONE HOUSE, 204 Fifth St., cor. Jefferson Ave.; near the home of the Shredded Wheat. MRS. HARRY S. JORDAN. Tel. 5860.

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AVAILABLE SEPT. 1st, 2 BRIMMER ST. Corner of Pinckney St., off Beacon Hill, Boston—3 quiet 2-rm. apts. with bath and sizeable kitchen. On 3rd floor; congenial environment. Overlooking Esplanade. $75. Supt. on premises.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 Rooms
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $35-$75. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

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N. Y. C., 69 W. 94th St.—1 room, bath, kitchen, refrigeration, gas and electricity included; private house; $40.00. Ground floor; telephone service. References.

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SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod; moderate rates.

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WANTED — Two experienced good people, agreeable, adjustable, good dispositions and capable workers for private home and family. Cook, butler-houseman or waitress to help upstairs. Protestants desired. References required. Box 1133, Greenwich, Conn.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AT ONCE man counsellor, Christian Scientist preferred; in private coeducational school for special children; draft exempt, to care for one physically handicapped boy; knowledge of athletics and sports for work with a group. Deanwood School, Box 153, Shelton, Conn.

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Local Classified (Continued)

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MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2125
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BOSTON, 178 Huntington Av.—elevator, 4th floor, Suite 8. Unfurn. and furn. rooms. Perm. or transients. MRS. FOX, Com. 4795.

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Local Classified (Continued)

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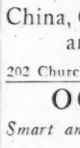

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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Monitor Movie Guide

Greer Garson

Accent on Love (20th-Fox)—Mixture of comedy and drama about the son-in-law of a wealthy tenement-house owner, who shoulders a shovel and joins a WPA crew as the readiest approach to solution of his problems. George Montgomery, Osa Massen, Cobina Wright, Jr., J. Carrol Naish, Thurston Hall. — Adults and young people.

Blossoms in the Dust (MGM)—Tender and poignant film which almost always vanquishes temptations to over-sentimentalism with the vitality of its crusades and the dauntless vigor of its heroine, Edna Gladney. Much of the story deals with her efforts to assure decent treatment to foundlings, and many of the incidents are emotionally moving. But there is also considerable comedy and a serious statement on the subject of environment vs. supposed heredity. Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon, Marsha Hunt, Felix Bressart, Richard Nichols. — Adults and young people.

Charley's Aunt (20th-Fox)—Jack Benny introducing his own brand of comedy in Brandon Thomas' veteran farce, including some new farcical scuffling and some unfortunate suggestions of cruelty. The funniest details still seem to be some of the original incidents. Reginald Owen, Edmund Gwenn, Anne Baxter, Laird Cregar, Richard Haydn, Ernest Cossart.—Adults and young people.

Dressed to Kill (20th-Fox)—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne. This time the hero solves a double homicide but is less successful in unraveling his romantic complications. Lloyd Nolan, Mary Beth Hughes, Sheila Ryan, William Demarest.—Adults and mature young people.

Hold That Ghost (Universal)—Bud Abbott and Lou Costello up to new antics as waiters, filling station attendants, and heirs to the supposedly haunted roadhouse once owned by a gangster. The story is a slapstick version of mystery melodrama, with clutching hands, mysterious disappearances, and hair-raising discoveries, but with even more emphasis on comicalities than on horrific suspense. Joan Davis, Richard Carlson, Ted Lewis, Andrews Sisters.—Adults and mature young people.

Manpower (Warners)—Story along familiar rowdy lines about men who lead rough, hazardous lives and find relaxation in free-and-easy night clubs. Hard-boiled comedy situations and some songs have been provided. Marlene Dietrich, Edward G. Robinson, George Raft, Alan Hale.—Adults.

People vs. Dr. Kildare (MGM)—Melodrama in which a young doctor performs an emergency operation and is later sued by his patient. Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, Laraine Day, Bonita Granville, Alma Kruger. — Adults.

Above the Average Films

Family—"The Reluctant Dragon," "The Big Store," "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary."

Adults and Young People—"My Life With Caroline," "Underground," "Sergeant York," "Citizen Kane," "Nice Girl?" "Penny Serenade," "Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife."

For Shut-ins

Los Angeles

A man whose daily work involves the making of color slides pertaining to people of other countries recently received the gift of a slide projection machine which would throw such pictures on a screen. After he had entertained his friends and family with these demonstrations, he was not content to let the machine's usefulness stop. He thought of shut-ins, deprived of the privilege of travel, and offered to show these scenes to any who might request it. Pictures of far-away people and places are part of the day's work to him, but in his leisure time, he shares these marvels with persons whose lives are more circumscribed.

Current Events Test

Answers

1. The Bureau of Home Economics, which has spent $90,000 in the last three years experimenting with cotton stockings, reveals that the present cotton stocking has shape, elasticity, and sheen. It comes in gossamer webs for evening and in heavy ribs for sports. It also has passed many tests for durability.

2. A reply given to Ambassador Leahy informed the United States that France intends to defend her empire in her own way.

3. Japanese intervention in Thailand (Siam).

4. Moscow is reported to be protected by an "absolute wall of fire" which is thrown up by anti-aircraft batteries shooting on a four-level plan.

5. The deal involves the lending by private landowners of 20,000,000 acres—some 30,000 square miles—of land in East Texas and Louisiana to the Army of the United States for maneuvers of the Third Army in August and September. No leases were made for the land, no rentals were paid.

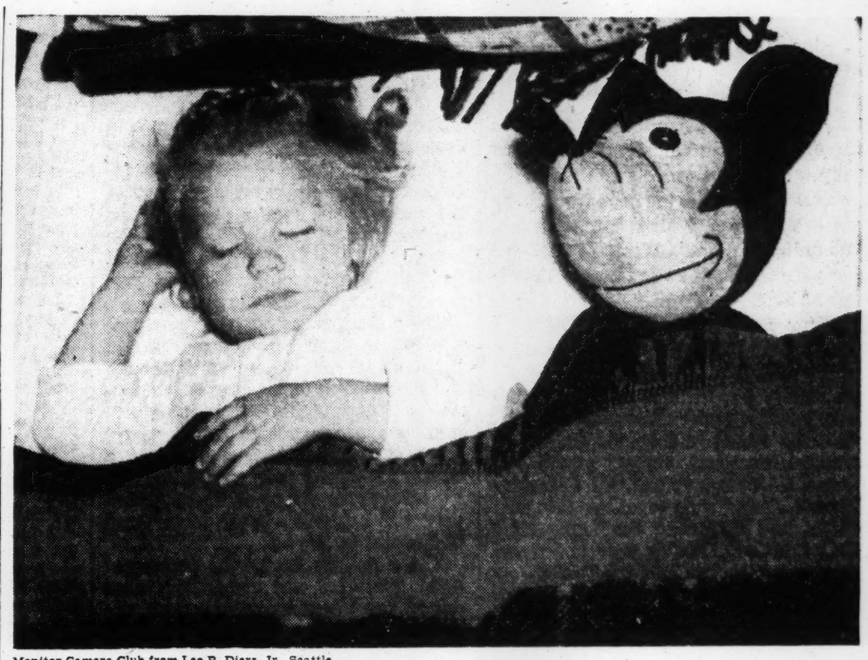
6. Gasoline and silk stockings

7. Legislation empowering President Roosevelt to continue the active duty of enlisted men, selectees, National Guardsmen, and reserve officers 18 months beyond their present terms of enlistment. An amendment increasing the pay of service men $10 a month for time served over one year was also passed.

8. Yes; First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander disclosed that convoys, planes, and patrols had cut July British shipping losses to the lowest in more than a year.

9. The losses totaled 25,680 prisoners and dead.

10. The destination of the President's yacht Potomac was clouded in secrecy. At the same time Prime Minister Churchill's absence from the House of Commons led to persistent reports that the President and Prime Minister, with other key officials, were holding a secret rendezvous in North Atlantic waters.



Monitor Camera Club from Leo R. Diers, Jr., Seattle

Contentment Reigns

Why that smirk on Mickey Mouse? Possibly he knows that the cat has been put out for the night.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. How does the 1941 cotton stocking differ from the coarse, unattractive, and ill-fitting affair women wore during the last war?

2. What was France's answer to U. S. Ambassador Leahy's demands for information regarding France's plans for empire defense?

3. What action of Japan's would threaten the security of Singapore, according to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden?

4. Why have so few German planes been able to penetrate Moscow's defenses?

5. In "leasing" 30,000 square miles of land (an area equal in size to Denmark, the Netherlands and Luxemburg combined) the U. S. Government recently closed the largest real estate deal in history. For what purpose was this land acquired?

6. The European war has at last restricted the sale of two typical American luxuries. What are they?

7. What important legislation was passed by the Senate last Thursday?

8. Have convoys, planes and patrols in the North Atlantic reduced British shipping losses?

9. What were the British losses in the evacuations of Greece and Crete?

10. Why has President Roosevelt's latest vacation cruise been the subject of an unusual amount of speculation among newspapermen?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.)

A Verse for Today . . .

When he giveth quietness, who then can make trouble?—Job 34:29.

Fred Allen's Prize Story

A fellow piloting a seaplane for the first time started to make a landing on a field. The man with him hollered:

"Hey! This is a seaplane. You can't come down on land."

The pilot pulled up and then came down on the bay.

"Imagine such a dumb trick," he said—and stepped out into 40 feet of water. (AP Feature Service)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Unknown Celebrity*

By Le Pelley

BENJAMIN... ARE YOU ALL PACKED?
I'M READY ANY TIME-
THE AIRLINE DOESN'T STOP AT WILLOWVILLE DOES IT ??
NO— MOTHER WILL MEET US AT THE AIRPORT WITH THE CAR—
IS THAT TO AVOID THE BIG CROWD THAT WOULD COME TO SEE ME ?
OH, SURE... DRIVER. DO YOU THINK YOU CAN GET US TO THE AIRPORT WITHOUT A CROWD?.. WE HAVE A CELEBRITY WITH US
?
O.K — WHERE IS HE ?? OR IS IT THE INVISIBLE MAN ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And All Bossy Said Was 'Hello!'*

By Rodgers

Gilbert dolled himself up in a cowboy suit this A.M. and before I knew it he was heading towards the pasture!
"Oh! Oh!" I said to myself, "That will never do!"
MOO!
But just as I was about to warn him that Uncle George doesn't like to have his cows bothered-
?
Gilbert decided not to bother them!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Hungry Trio*

By The Hagers

"TO MAKE OUR CAMP A MODEL ONE," I QUACKED, "WE'LL SHARE THE WORK AND FUN.
BUD CLEANS THE TENT. AND PLEASE DO NOT SWEEP LEAVES AND SAND BENEATH MY COT.
LIKEWISE, THE GAY DISHWASHING JOB I'M LEAVING UP TO BILL AND BOB.
THE FUEL AND FOOD ARE TASKS FOR ME." "WHEN DO WE EAT?" SANG OUT THE THREE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

No Time for Muddling

A week or two ago the United States Navy Department announced an award of the Naval Ordnance Flag to fourteen production firms doing good work. This in itself was very nice. But behind it, according to News Week, lay an example of lack of co-ordination that is disturbing.

Four months earlier the Office of Production Management had worked out a plan to give medals and citations to men and companies doing outstanding jobs for either the Army or Navy, but the Naval Intelligence Office dissuaded them lest it might reveal war secrets. Not knowing of this, Secretary Frank Knox inaugurated the flag citations, and OPM and the Army were left mystified. If this sort of mix-up can occur in the awarding of a few flags, is it occurring in the awarding of contracts?

A great number of business men who have attempted to work with the ordnance or procurement divisions of the armed services report a great deal of confusion, uncertainty, and ineptitude. Industry needs more of a knowledge of what the Army and Navy require, and military men need a greater acquaintance with what industry can produce.

From various sides the criticisms come. A writer in the liberal New Republic asserts that ordnance production is "almost criminally low" and of ammunition "pitifully small." Wendell L. Willkie said in a recent speech:

> The President has failed in the most elementary task of management—the task of delegation—the task of calling in the ablest men in the country and giving them power to act.
>
> But the remedy for that is not to obstruct the defense program. . . . We must—every one of us—appropriate this defense program as our own. . . . We must get the kind of management we want, not through petty criticism, but through the application of the enormous pressure of American public opinion, insisting that a good job be done.

Repeatedly, the remedy has been urged that President Roosevelt should concentrate authority for the supply program in one head responsible to him as the Secretary of War is responsible for the Army and the Secretary of the Navy for the Navy.

The creation of such a ministry of supply with more unity and authority than the present Office of Production Management is urged with renewed vigor in Fortune magazine. This business publication says the failure to establish a forceful high War Policy Board to evoke maximum production through management is "the major scandal of the war effort."

The President should designate, quickly, a leader in whom both he and the business community have confidence, put him in charge of a reconstituted OPM and other related agencies, and give to new War Policy Board, Federal Munitions Agency, or whatever it may be, enough authority to get the job done.

Courage and Skill

There are always men—and women—who find they must respond when a great cause calls. It may be to fight, or to save, it may be to build or to rebuild. This war, no less than others, has its genuine volunteers.

Part of the story of heroism that is being written by these men and women appeared on this page yesterday in the letters of a nurse. The entire record of their sacrifices, exploits and achievements, will be one of the epics of this age. Co-operation between the American and British Red Cross has supplied doctors and nurses, and young men have organized ambulance corps.

Another army of volunteers, the importance of whose courage and work is attracting increasing attention is made up of carpenters, masons, technicians of all types, including radio and communications experts. These workers have been reported as active in Northern Ireland, and others are in the employ of contractors who have undertaken projects in the British Isles.

This is a non-combatant army. Its newest branch is the Civilian Technical Corps, now calling for men with electrical and mechanical aptitude or experience in metal working. Definite hours of labor and pay schedules are arrived at—for electrical technicians the week runs from 48 to 60 hours and the men are subject to the rules laid down for British defense labor, but not to military discipline.

At a time when transition from non-defense to defense contracts, plus the rigors of economic warfare as in the oil and silk industries, may cause some unemployment in United States, the programs to defend America and aid Britain through volunteer work armies seem especially timely.

Good Recommendations

Secretary Morgenthau's recommendations to the Senate Finance Committee for a broadening of the personal income tax base and a strengthening of the excess profits tax on corporations are much to be applauded. It is to be hoped that the Senate will adopt at least the general outlines of his proposals if not their specific figures.

The reduction proposed in personal exemptions is much greater for married persons than for single persons, though the continuance of the present exemption for dependents becomes proportionally more significant. Just where these exemptions should stand is a matter for careful judgment, but it will be wholesome to place them where they will bring in a much larger crop of Federal taxpayers.

The simplification of the process of making returns and computing taxes due in the lower income brackets appears to offer a way of solving a difficult administrative problem and of saving the taxpayer a great deal of time and mental effort.

By all means, the revision to lower the tax exemptions—and in that way to spread on a broader base the burden of carrying defense expenditures—is a step that should be taken, not next year, as some House of Representatives leaders suggested, but this year.

Must "Gas" Be Rationed?

Voluntary saving of gasoline in the eastern seaboard States deserves a thorough trial before it should be concluded that a ration card system is necessary.

After the first burst of buying induced by the night closing order, filling stations report that the shorter selling hours and the campaign of publicity addressed to motorists are having some effect in reducing total "gas" consumption. The degree of co-operation is impressive when oil companies spend advertising funds to urge consumers to use less of their product. Doubtless individual motorists will let the "gas" waster feel their disfavor if they consider he is bringing rationing nearer for them.

The campaign to save motor fuel must show material results if it is to be continued on a voluntary basis. The transfer of sixty tankships to Britain from the coastal run is bound to affect the seaboard's gasoline supply. Conserving a gallon a day or making two gallons do the work of three is one way civilians can help release petroleum for Great Britain, whose own cargo vessels have been recalled from shiplanes all over the earth to keep up the service of supply.

Railroad tank cars and new pipelines can relieve the shortage somewhat, but the cost of transportation by rail is roughly seven to ten times the cost by water, and even pipeline pumping is somewhat more expensive than shipping by tanker. So any extensive use of land transportation is apt to mean higher prices for gasoline at the filling stations.

But regulation should not be by price alone. If greater reduction is necessary than the present experiment shows, a logical extension of night closing would be to add Sunday closing of stations. If gasoline ration cards must come they will be accepted with good will; but motorists of the eastern United States surely will make every effort first to prove that voluntary conservation can achieve the goal.

A New Idea in Camps

The Work Camp is a new and worthy addition to America's educational system. Most of the camps at present are for college students, but a beginning has been made for younger boys and girls.

The purpose of the camps is to give youth something more than just a pleasant vacation. Learning to work and learning the joy of a constructive task well done are two of life's fundamental lessons.

The mechanization of modern life is advantageous in many ways; but youth needs and wants the inspiration that comes from honest manual labor. Work camps accomplish worthwhile things: dams, woods trails, roads, playgrounds. The campers study social and economic problems of the region. Wholesome recreation has a part of the program.

When the season is over, by the testimony of the campers, they feel they have done something worthwhile, learned a good deal, and increased their worth as intelligent citizens.

Aunt Hannah wonders if the hens and cows have gone off to the summer resorts this summer, with the price of eggs and butter going up at the time of year when they usually come down.

Our Readers Say—

"On the Beam"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my sincere gratitude for your wonderful international paper. It is as an oasis in the desert, daily bringing the clean, sparkling news as needed. The editorials are exceptional and timely.

It is very satisfying to read the personal letters from every quarter of the globe, and especially from England at this period; as they give us a true concept of conditions there. Gratifying also are the reports of clothing received by refugees there.

I was much impressed by a recent article in your paper by Charles R. Hook titled "On the Beam." He spoke of traveling in an airplane over 180 miles an hour, darkness on all sides and mountains ahead. All on board were unafraid, because they trusted the unseen radio beam to guide them safely to airport. He goes on to say: "To find the path of light and peace, we need a guide and that guide is near at hand." He says, "Thinking men and women must turn to God in their deepest need—that will light the path of peace and happiness."

It behooves all who love good to follow the example of America's first President, our beloved Father of His Country, who was humble enough to seek his Heavenly Father's guidance in times of great need. We need more faith in the omnipotence of God. We should look forward with confidence that the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. We can look forward to reaping peace and happiness if we sow righteousness in thought, word, and deed.

LILLIAN J. HERBERT

Philadelphia

Prairie Memory

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article in a recent Monitor tells of Nebraska women going into the wheat fields because of the present labor shortage.

That takes me back to another such emergency when I was a girl of eleven.

I had been riding my bronco that day behind the wheat binder, but we had withdrawn from the shimmering waves of heat to the shelter of a buckeye tree near the fence.

Father stopped when the binder came even with the buckeye and climbed to the ground. He looked at the rows and rows of bundles to be shocked; he looked at clouds forming at the south; he looked at brother and our hired hand. He didn't expect two men to keep up with a three-horse binder, but with those clouds beginning to show up, the wheat must be set up somehow.

"Daughter," he said as he picked up two bundles to set a new shock, "tie your pony, looks like you'll have to finish cutting this wheat."

I've never felt so important as when I climbed to the seat of that big binder and picked up the lines of a three-horse team. My lead was one of the most intelligent horses on the farm. But Chey and I couldn't get together; we disagreed almost violently on the proper way to turn at the corners.

"You're hurting Chey's pride," Father called as the binder came abreast. "He likes to feel important. Let him turn the other two horses for you." He looked up with a wry smile, "You might trip the bundles in a straighter win'row—we could shock faster."

Those clouds at the south? They held off until the day the shocking was finished. The cloudburst that came then was a welcome ending to those stifling days in the field.

San Francisco — FLORENCE M. CURTIS

Fighting for Freedom

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot help but observe from the letters you publish from time to time that some Americans seem doubtful both of our ability and our will to win. I should like therefore to emphasize, for the education and enlightenment of all such, that never has our country and Empire been so heartily united in an absolute determination to destroy Hitlerism, and our still more absolute confidence that we can do so. This determination and confidence are inspired by the conviction that our fight is for principle, for Christianity, for freedom for others even more than for ourselves, and because of that we know that with or without allies, we shall in the end defeat Germany though she conquers all the rest of the world.

May I add, we are neither starving nor seeing any prospect of doing so.

JAMES T. GRIMSTONE

Wimbledon, Eng.

Tax on Passenger Cars

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The proposed $5 tax on all passenger cars to help raise defense money sounds all right on the surface but like a lot of surface soundings it won't hold water. Too many poor people can't afford this kind of a tax. Many of them need their cars badly. It would seem much fairer to make this a minimum tax of $1 with the tax levied at $1 per $100 car value. This would bring in about the same amount of money and still not work such a hardship on the people who need consideration.

Emporia, Kan. — BILL MCNUTT

V-Campaign?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A suggestion made the other day in my hearing may be of real interest to readers of the Monitor.

It is this: Let every American who wants to help beat Hitler search his pockets, coin banks, etc., for old-style nickels (the kind with a V on one side)—the resulting coins to compose a March of V-ictory and be transmitted to these nations for relief purposes. Those who could afford it would of course send V-dollar gifts!

P. E. GOODHUE

Newtonville, Mass.

Abuse of Gasoline?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

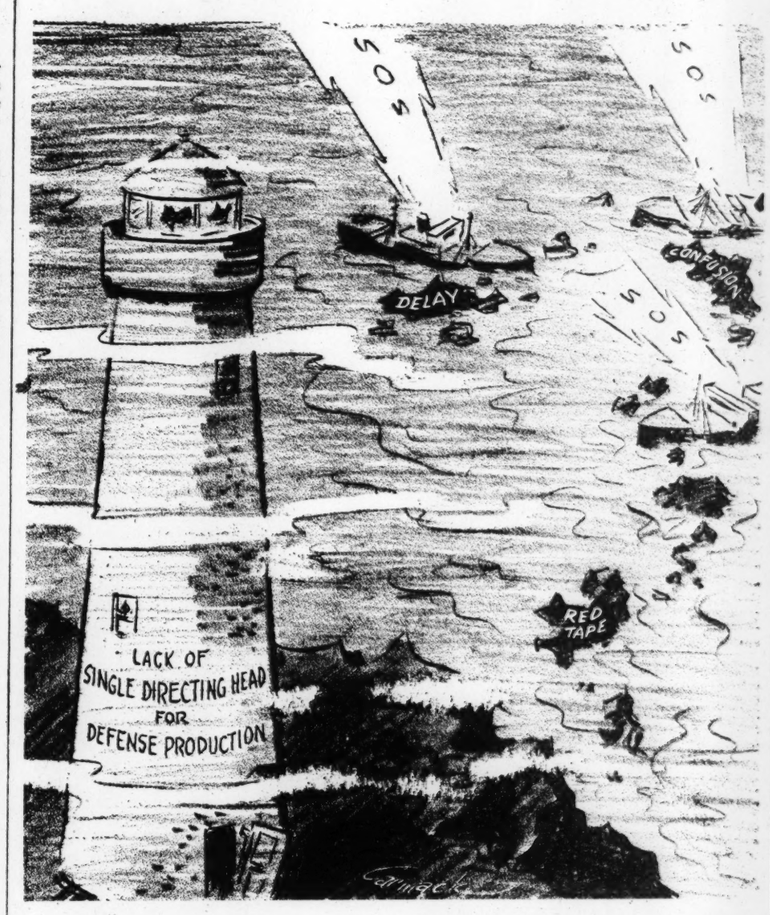
The attention of New York and Washington authorities has been called to this waste of gasoline: airplanes fly back and forth over Long Island beaches, advertising wine. And still they fly. This letter in your daily paper might get results.

LONG ISLAND GRANDMA

Far Rockaway, N. Y.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Neglected Lighthouse



The Caddies of the Royal Mile

I recently fell in with a young Scotsman who had left a good job in Peru and was returning to his native land to become, as fast as ever he could, a pilot in the Royal Air Force. "Everybody's doing it," he said with burbling eagerness. "The lads back home can think of nothing else. They tell me that even the caddies at Saint Andrews want to quit chasing the pill and learn to fly."

"And how about the caddies of the Royal Mile?" I queried.

He did not know what I meant, though he well knew the Royal Mile, that million-memoried old street of Edinburgh that ties the castle to Holyrood Palace. I had let myself in for a bit of exposition and, feeling as diffident as he would have felt in expounding to me some forgotten lore of Beacon Hill, I told him that the caddies of Saint Andrews and of every other golf course on earth were legitimate successors to the caddies of the Royal Mile.

Before Columbus discovered the Western Hemisphere these caddies or "cawdies" were running errands and serving as guides and porters. They were the telephone directory of their day and city, the Baedeker, the Blue Book, the Scotland Yard, the taxi company, the pathfinder. These sharp-eyed, keen-minded gamins of Edinburgh were wont to foregather at the Mercat Cross, still seen on the Royal Mile (the same as Dun-Edin's Cross which figures in Scott's "Marmion") and from this point they fanned out to all parts of the city performing their manifold services. Royal proclamations were formerly chalked on the pedestal of the cross but (as I reported to the young Peruvian Scot) the only proclamation I saw there was something less than royal. It was, however, a model of succinctness and had lingered in my mind. It read, in great sprawling letters: "Cissie Cameron is daft."

* * *

I entered Baxter's Close near "the top of the Mile" looking for the rooms where young Bobbie Burns once lived with a friend at the time when he was so miraculously transformed from an unknown farmer into a lion of society. Suddenly I was surrounded by a swarm of youngsters who were none other than the present-day caddies of the Royal Mile. They were reciting in unison the story of Bobbie Burns in Edinburgh. I heard the poet's name and one or two dates but most of the lecture was as unintelligible as the buzzing of a hive of bees.

"Just a *min*ute, boys," I demurred. "I'd like one guide, not twenty."

"Me, sir-r. Take me," suggested each one and I picked a jolly looking butterball who announced his name as Sandy McTavish. I thought the name decidedly fortuitous but one must not cavil when an artist chooses a name that will help sell his product.

"You picked the r-right one, sir-r," said Sandy. "These others don't know nothin'."

"O.K., Sandy," I agreed. "Now show me where Burns lived." With great vigor Caddy McTavish led me to an inner courtyard and pointed up to an iron-railed balcony; but all the other boys came too, closing in on us in a solid circle, and all pointed with equal vigor at the same spot. Sandy started to recite and twenty voices immediately chorused the speech, which flowed on and on as smoothly and obscurely as a Latin liturgy.

"Don't liss'n to them, sir-r," pleaded Sandy in exasperation. "They don't know nothin'," but it was obvious that all were reciting the very same words and dates as Sandy himself.

A small caddy on the perimeter of the circle had a sudden idea and thus created a diversion. He had been busy with a bottle of pop whose lurid content had washed a ring of relative cleanliness in the vague vicinity of his mouth. "Hey, mister-r," he burst out. "Do you want to buy a bo'le of lemon squash?"

"That bottle?" I queried. "It's half gone."

"But you can have it for half price, mister-r. Only a penny ha'p'ny. I paid thr-r-ruppence."

I had raised the urchin's hopes so I paid him *not* to give me the lemon squash. I paid off Sandy McTavish, too, and made my way determinedly through the circle of his competitors, each of whom felt that I owed him a penny for the information recited in unison.

My "Muirhead" informed me, after I had eluded the mob, that the flat in which Burns lived in Baxter's Close was torn down many years ago. That shattered my faith and brought dark doubts even about the proper contract price for a half bottle of lemon squash.

* * *

My visit to Edinburgh occurred seven years ago. Presumably those ragamuffin dealers in canned information—and misinformation—have now been purged by the fires of war and restored to their original standards of dependability. Perhaps Sandy McTavish himself is up in the air bringing down Nazi bombers. Certainly the "cawdies" of the Royal Mile must have come into their own as bright strands in the amazing tapestry of Britain-at-bay.

SIDNEY A. CLARK

Mirror of World Opinion

Short Cut to Socialism

A British laborite member of Parliament who was recently on a "good will" tour of this country said the war cost is so terrific that when it is over all Britons will have to "start from scratch."

No doubt the M. P. was being realistic. Another English visitor, the feminist leader, Miss Beatrice Gordon Holmes, tells Americans that a confiscatory tax on incomes is "the fastest method of converting a country to socialism ever known." And, when a national debt reaches the point where the politicos consider that its repudiation will cause less popular electoral revolt than the collection of taxes to pay it, they repudiate.

If we could turn back the hand of time to our twenty-first year most of us would be willing to start again, "from scratch." Denied that magic volition, those past 40 who have acquired a home, a business, a savings bank account, or a few securities, . . . may be excused for feeling that such a new deal would be arrived at by dealing their cards from the bottom of the deck.—*Nation's Business.*

The Wide Horizon

Hollywood's Prelude to War

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Military titles have blossomed, like spring flowers, among the film studios lately, indicating that the measures for war will not stop short at Mr. Will Hays' recent call for films to entertain, leaving propaganda to whomever or whatever wants it.

"There are those," says Mr. Hays, "who would use the films to bemuse, rather than amuse, the American public. The screen has no room for such propaganda."

This may be so; but the signs all point in the other direction. Producers and directors and cameramen and technicians who have never marched in file or worked a tactical problem, now hold commissions.

One director has marched off with a company of marines. Another, inducted, is making pictures for the army. Still another is using his own yacht as a training ship for cameramen in problems connected with naval warfare.

* * *

The German films of the Polish and Norwegian campaigns, and now of the Russian; English newsreels and documentaries and the occasional short subject by such commentators as Quentin Reynolds; the plays of Robert Emmet Sherwood; the visiting generals and politicians who are here now nearly every week to learn if this or that matter couldn't be better furthered with a picture, or even several pictures; the good-will tours of stars to the southern part of this hemisphere; the contributions of the players and others to the British, Finnish, Greek, and Norwegian relief campaigns; their theatrical benefits for the U. S. O. and for the sale of Government savings stamps and bonds—all these are straws in the wind.

This is not to say Mr. Hays' words of caution do not call up amusing aspects of the propaganda powers residing in even the simple entertainment film. Word has come to the town from time to time of quite unexpected effects produced by films designed primarily for pleasure alone. The latest of these reports is from Sweden, as told by Miss Garbo's studio to a columnist. The star's film, "Ninotchka," reported missing from a theater in her home town, was returned after a few days with German titles written in above the Swedish ones. The word here is that the film was given a surreptitious showing at Berchtesgaden!

A European actor who worked for a great many years in German films has told this writer that Marshal Göring is so passionately fond of the American film that he will run individual pictures three and four times, and refuses steadfastly to look at any of the German or Italian films.

It is not unlikely that the German and Italian propaganda films today are about on a par with the early Russian propaganda pictures—that is, mediocre information skillfully presented. But, while Russian film makers were presenting the Russian public with their poor early films, they were at the same time making a close study of the American pleasure film, and later Soviet films reveal the benefits received from this study. A propaganda film *can* be entertaining.

* * *

Some progress in this direction had been made by Mr. Pare Lorentz and others before the Nelson Rockefeller Committee was formed; now with Mr. Kenneth MacGowan in charge of cultural films designed to show the two ends of the hemisphere to one another in more or less glamorous, or at least acceptable, light, even further betterment may be expected.

Hollywood has recently made a picture which seems, to this writer at least, to be a very high example of expert propaganda work with film, whether it was so intended or not. Anyone may read his own meaning into "Sergeant York," but the chances are that most of the readings will be similar; while all, unequivocally, can enjoy it.

Mr. Hays' warning would have had more meaning ten years ago. Everyone, today, knows that a propaganda picture must be sugar-coated with pleasure for audiences or those audiences simply refuse to be influenced. But for Hollywood to go on making films designed to give pleasure alone, in a world where all winds, good or bad, are winds of doctrine, and not alone films, but every possible method of surcharging and sustaining public thought may be needed on the side of winning a war, would be to miss a great opportunity.

As Mr. Edmond Taylor has so well pointed out in his work, "The Strategy of Terror," "many of these strange intellectual attitudes (in Europe just before the war) were not spontaneous growth but the result of purposeful . . . propagandas." To let all that propaganda remain on one side, with its attendant power, would be foolish indeed.

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